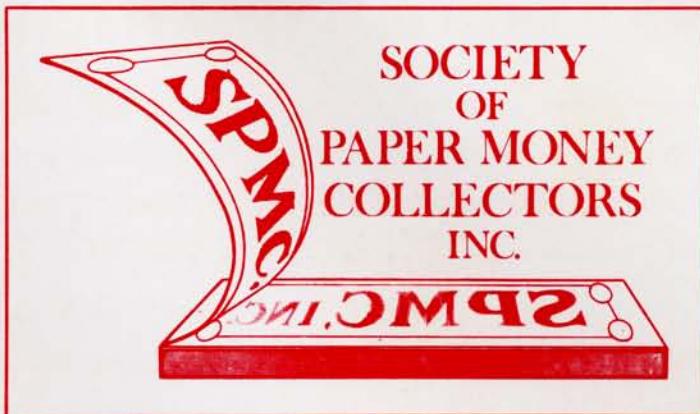


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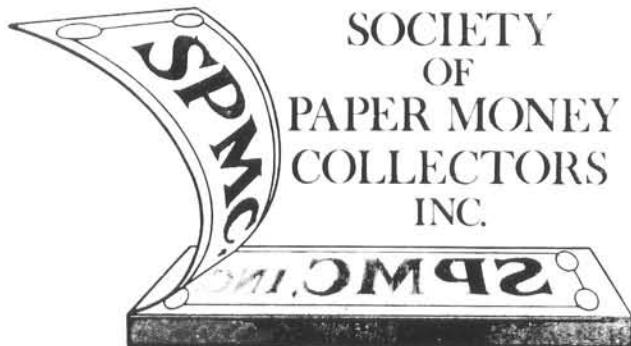
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by M. O. WARNS-PETER HUNTOON-LOUIS VAN BELKUM

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THE TERRITORY of Nebraska was created by Congress May 30, 1854, after a fierce legislative struggle. The first capital of the Territory was placed at Bellevue, a community just south of Omaha. Within a year, it was moved to Omaha and the first Territorial legislature convened there January 16, 1855. Two of the major issues facing the legislators were statehood and the location of the permanent capital.

Nebraska was carved from the Territory and granted statehood March 1, 1867. One of the principal tasks of the first governor of Nebraska, David Butler, was to locate a site for the capital. Governor Butler headed a three-man commission established by the legislature to carry out this job. On July 29, 1867, they chose Lancaster, a hamlet of about 30 people located 60 miles southwest of Omaha in the gently rolling open prairie south of the Platte River.

The Panic of 1873 had only a minor influence on Lincoln due to the youth of its economy and the relative independence of this economy from the financial fabric of the rest of the nation. In fact, the First National Bank moved in 1873 to new quarters which were among the finest in the Midwest at that time. More depressing than the Panic of 1873 were the grasshopper raids between 1873 and 1876. These infestations, coupled with dry summers in 1873 and 1874, curtailed agricultural production severely.

General Cobb was elected to the Supreme Court of Nebraska in 1878, a post he held for seven years. His successor as president of the First National Bank was John Fitzgerald, who served from 1878 to 1889. Mr. Fitzgerald was an engineer on the Erie Canal but moved west with the railroad to Nebraska in 1869. His term of office coincided with the boom years of the eighties. These

The First Century of the First National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska

By Peter Huntoon

Lancaster was renamed Lincoln after President Lincoln, and the building of the city began in the fall of 1867. Construction of the capitol building started November 10, 1867, and was slated for completion about the first of 1869. The University of Nebraska and a state penitentiary were begun shortly afterwards. Transportation was a major problem as all travel was by wagon, so incentives were offered to the railroads to build lines to Lincoln. Lincoln was incorporated as a town April 7, 1869, and as a second-class city March 18, 1871. By 1870 the population of Lincoln had increased to about 2,400 people.

The founders of Lincoln envisioned the city as a future hub of a great transcontinental railroad. The first railroad that actually reached Lincoln was the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad in July, 1870. With the coming of the railroad, settlers poured in from the East. One of the principal industries of the new city was salt, which was obtained from brine springs and wells north and west of the city.

BIRTH OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

One of the pioneer business men who arrived in 1870 was General Amasa Cobb. General Cobb was born in Palestine, Illinois, in 1823, and served in the Mexican War. During the Civil War, he was colonel of the Forty-third Wisconsin Infantry. He later served three terms as Congressman from Wisconsin prior to moving to Lincoln.

General Cobb's first business venture in Lincoln was as senior member of the banking firm of Cobb and Suddith. Within a year, Lincoln's first national bank was to grow from this firm. General Cobb traveled to Washington to negotiate the charter in 1871. His colleagues in Lincoln held the first official meeting of the incorporators on February 13, 1871. Charter 1798 for the First National Bank of Lincoln was granted by the Comptroller of the Currency February 24, 1871. This was the fourth national bank chartered in Nebraska and its doors opened March 23 with General Cobb as president and Mr. Suddith as cashier. The bank's first statement was published on April 25, 1871, and listed total assets of \$128,830.11, total deposits of \$70,412.34, and paid-in capital stock of \$35,000.00.

were prosperous times for the nation, as well as for Lincoln and the First National Bank. Real estate was in demand in the Lincoln area and city lots sold for startling figures. Optimism was at a peak as all phases of business were excellent. By the late eighties the population of the early seventies had tripled. Under Mr. Fitzgerald, the deposits of the First National grew to over one million dollars, and capital and surplus showed a maximum of \$270,000.00.

In 1889, John R. Clark, cashier of the First National Bank from 1875 to 1889, assumed the presidency of the bank. He had served throughout the Civil War as a lieutenant in the Fifteenth Ohio Infantry and moved to Nebraska in 1866 and Lincoln in 1874. In 1890, he was succeeded by J. D. MacFarland. Mr. MacFarland had also served as an officer in the Civil War and came to Lincoln in 1871. Prior to joining the First National, he was land commissioner of the Burlington Railroad. He later married the daughter of Amasa Cobb.

COMPETITION AND THE PANIC OF 1893

The 1880's brought with it competitors. One of the strongest was the American Exchange Bank, which was organized November 15, 1888. I. M. Raymond was its president and Silas H. Burnham, cashier and chief executive. In 1891, this bank was nationalized under charter 4606 with the title the American Exchange National Bank.

Other competitors with national charters that joined the Lincoln banking community before 1893 were:

	Charter Number	Year Organized
State National Bank	1899	1871
Lincoln National Bank	2750	1882
Marsh National Bank (renamed: Capital National Bank in 1884)	2988	1883
German National Bank	3571	1886
Columbia National Bank	4435	1890

A few state banks were also organized during this period.

In 1882, N. S. Harwood succeeded Mr. MacFarland as president of the First National. Mr. Harwood had been one of Lincoln's most prominent attorneys but as president of the First National, he was to face an even greater trial.



Photo: Nebraska State Historical Society

The First National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska in December, 1872

The Panic of 1893 wreaked havoc on the economy of the nation. Lincoln was not immune to the onslaught, as by then it was an integral part of the American economy. The Lincoln banks had developed strong ties with the financial centers to the east and suffered accordingly.

In addition to the financial blight resulting from speculation and foolish financial legislation, Nebraska was reeling from drought and crop failures. In 1893, crops were almost totally destroyed. The year 1894 saw little improvement, and the farmers were forced to ship in grain and hay to feed their livestock. Many were forced to sell their stock at sacrifice prices. Foreclosures on mortgages were common fare, and Lincoln's economy floundered. The value of Nebraska farmland collapsed.

During this period, all but three of Lincoln's national banks closed. The first to go was the Lincoln National Bank (2750), which was voluntarily liquidated July 12, 1892. This was followed in quick succession by the State National Bank (1899), which was liquidated December 3, 1892, and consolidated with the American Exchange National Bank (4606). Next the Capital National Bank (2988) was placed in receivership February 6, 1893. On December 19, 1895, the German National Bank (3571) went into receivership. The surviving national banks included the First National Bank (1798), the Columbia National Bank (4435), and the American Exchange National Bank (4606).

At the time of the panic, the First National was the largest bank in Lincoln and largest in the South Platte country of Nebraska. Even so, the bank was in difficulty,

and the possibility of failure was at hand. The bank was rescued by one of its directors, Charles E. Perkins, who was also president of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. Although Mr. Perkins was a minor stockholder at the time, he contributed large sums of money to maintain the solvency of the bank. He had full knowledge that he would only realize a partial return on his investment as he watched the bank lose money on mortgages on everything from churches to saloons.

MERGER WITH THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL

After 1896, business improved as the drought and effects of the depression subsided. In 1897, John L. Carson assumed the presidency of the First National from N. S. Harwood. Mr. Carson was a former banker from Brownville, Nebraska, and a regent of the University of Nebraska in 1880 and 1881. He was followed in 1898 by D. D. Muir. During this period, the deposits of the bank edged close to two million dollars, and capital and surplus rose to the half-million-dollar mark. The expansive mood of the latter half of the 1890's set the stage for a merger between the First National and the American Exchange National (4606).

By 1899, Charles E. Perkins, then of Burlington, Iowa, owned the entire capital stock of the First National Bank. Under the stewardship of Silas Burnham, president of the American Exchange National, the stockholders of the American Exchange negotiated the purchase of Mr.



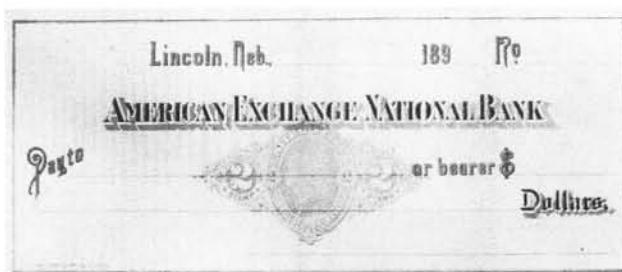
Photo: Nebraska State Historical Society

The First National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska in 1889

Perkin's interests. The deal was closed in Burlington by Mr. Burnham and other representatives of the American Exchange National. The successful American Exchange party returned to Lincoln by train and arrived around 5 a.m. They called a joint meeting of the directors of both banks, and within a half hour the First National board was replaced in total by the directors of the American Exchange National.

and as a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association.

Two other prominent bankers on the American Exchange team were Charles C. Dawes and Daniel G. Wing. Mr. Dawes attained national fame as Comptroller of the Currency between 1898 and 1901 while he was still in his thirties, as Vice-President of the United States from 1925 to 1929 under Calvin Coolidge, as Ambassador to London, and as a prominent Chicago banker. Daniel Wing later became president of the First National Bank of Boston.



Unused 1890 vintage check on the American Exchange National Bank

Although the American Exchange National Bank had taken over the First, the directors retained both the charter and title of the First National. The Comptroller of the Currency approved the merger June 17, 1890. Silas Burnham was voted in as the president, a position he retained for the next three decades.

Mr. Burnham proved to be one of Lincoln's most prominent bankers. He was born in Maine in 1847, graduated from Dartmouth College in 1874, and moved to Lincoln in 1880. His first enterprises in Lincoln were in real estate and loans. He was instrumental in organizing the American Exchange National Bank in 1888, and later served as president of the Nebraska Bankers Association

THE TURN OF THE CENTURY AND THE CRASH

After the merger, the bank continued to gain strength along with the general economy of Nebraska and Lincoln. By 1906 conditions were so favorable that the directors considered such matters as whether employees should be allowed to smoke at their work or in the bank lobby. This serenity was short-lived.

The next year brought the Panic of 1907. The First National Bank weathered this storm successfully, as the Lincoln economy was not struck severely. However, the future of the Columbia National (4435) was not as secure. On July 20, 1907, the Comptroller of the Currency approved the liquidation of the Columbia National and the consolidation of its assets with the First National. This materially enlarged the First National and its total assets rose to four million dollars. The bank continued to grow under Mr. Burnham until the close of World War I.

Despite the Panic, the directors of the First National established the First Trust and Savings Bank in 1907 in response to a growing demand for savings deposit services in the Lincoln area. This bank was renamed the First Savings Bank in 1911 and continued to maintain its state charter. As national banking laws relaxed in the savings field in the twenties, the First Savings Bank was merged with the First National. The merger took place



1907 depression scrip issued by the First National Bank. Reverse reads: "This check is secured by collateral deposited with and approved by the Clearing House Association of Lincoln, Nebraska."

in 1923, and the savings bank brought with it over two million dollars in deposits.

The seeds of the depression were sown early in Nebraska by the inflated farm prices of the war period. Nebraska farmers bought land instead of paying off existing mortgages, and the banks readily extended credit. Gloom appeared during the twenties as farm prices fell and mortgages were called. The economy of Nebraska was faltering and would soon be dealt a severe blow by the drought of the thirties.

In the meantime, Silas Burnham retired as president of the First National in 1928 and was elected chairman of the Board of Directors. He served in this capacity until his death in 1933. His passing brought to an end a half-century of diligent banking service to the Lincoln community.

Immediately prior to the crash in 1929, the First National Bank completed two mergers that left it sufficiently strengthened to weather the depression years. The first occurred on May 3, 1928, when the Comptroller of the Currency approved the liquidation of the City National Bank in Lincoln (13017) and consolidation of its assets with the First National Bank. The City National Bank originated as the City National Bank of Lincoln (5213) in 1899, which was liquidated January 27, 1927, and suc-



Series of 1902 Red Seal issued by the Central National Bank

ceeded by the City National in Lincoln. The second merger involved the Central National Bank (8885) and was completed June 21, 1929. The Central National Bank was organized, oddly enough, during the Panic of 1907.

The crash of 1929 signaled the economic instability that was to undermine the economy for years to come. By 1933, public lack of confidence reached crisis proportions. The tension in Nebraska was as evident as in any state in the Union. The storm broke in Michigan, forcing Michigan's governor to declare a banking holiday. Banks in communities neighboring Lincoln were facing runs. In desperation, P. R. Easterday, vice-president of the First National Bank, traveled to Kansas City to meet with the officials of the Federal Reserve Bank. He sought advice and, if possible, additional currency reserves in case of a run. The Federal Reserve advised him that a closing was inevitable. On March 4, 1933, four days after Mr. Easterday returned to Lincoln, Nebraska Governor Charles W. Bryan ordered the closing of all Nebraska banks. Immediately on assuming office, President Roosevelt declared a banking holiday for the nation that commenced March 6, 1933. On March 9, Congress passed the Emergency Banking Act which extended the bank holiday and required licensing of national banks before they could reopen. The First National Bank of Lincoln was basically sound and was among the first banks in the nation to reopen on March 11.



Series of 1882 Brown Back issued by the Columbia National Bank



Series of 1882 Brown Back issued by the City National Bank

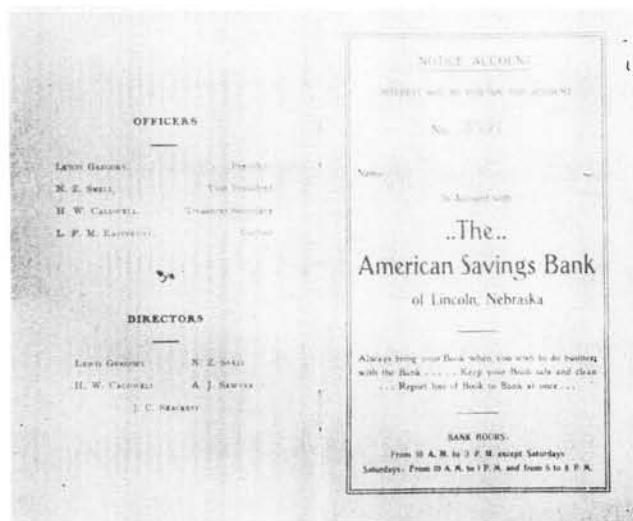


Miraculously, none of Lincoln's banks failed or were faced with a serious run. The First National did not have to go beyond its own resources during the entire crisis. This does not mean that Lincoln's economy survived unscathed. Quite to the contrary, the Nebraska farming community was deeply shaken and faced the most severe drought on record. The majority of Nebraskans did not feel full economic recovery until the 1940's.

MERGER WITH THE CONTINENTAL NATIONAL

George W. Holmes, as president after Silas Burnham, shepherded the First National Bank through the depression years and the prosperous forties. In 1950, he was elected chairman of the Board of Directors. Burnham Yates succeeded him as president and presided over the greatest merger in the bank's history. On March 12, 1960, the First National Bank and Continental National Bank (13333) merged to form the First Continental National Bank and Trust Company.

The Continental National Bank originated as the German American State Bank, April 1, 1909. In 1917, when World War I was brewing against Germany, the name was changed to the Continental State Bank. In 1921, the Continental State Bank absorbed the deposits of the American State Bank, which was closed and placed in receivership by the Nebraska State Banking Department. Interestingly, the American State was organized in 1900 as the American Savings Bank by many people influential in the First National. Included among these were Silas Burnham and Howard S. Freeman. The name was changed to the American State Bank in 1917. At the time the bank failed, Mr. Burnham was president of the First and Mr. Freeman was a vice-president of the First. Mr. Freeman later became cashier of the First in the twenties. Both were still involved in the American State at the time it closed.



Passbook on the American Savings Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska

In 1929, the Continental State Bank merged with the Nebraska State Bank. Both the Nebraska State, headed by H. K. Burkett, and the Continental State, headed by William Seelenfreund, were purchased by Charles Knapp. Mr. Knapp placed E. N. Van Horne, a past vice-president of the American National Bank of St. Joseph, Missouri, at the controls of the new bank and retained the name Continental State Bank. In 1929, the bank was nationalized under charter 13333 with the title the Continental National Bank.

In 1930, the deposits of the Lincoln State National Bank and Trust Company (12342) were taken over by the



Series of 1929 Type 1 note with Lincoln's portrait issued by the Continental National Bank of Lincoln, Nebraska

Continental National Bank as a result of one of the most spectacular bank robberies in Nebraska history. The Lincoln State National Bank and Trust Company was originally chartered in 1913 under state laws as the Lincoln State Bank. It was nationalized in 1923 as the Lincoln State National Bank. The title was changed to the Lincoln State National Bank and Trust Company February 7, 1928.

THE GREAT LINCOLN ROBBERY

The robbery occurred on the hot and humid morning of September 17, 1930. A city patrolman watched as a black Buick sedan parked in front of the bank and discharged five well-dressed men. A sixth stayed at the wheel. Four of the men entered the bank, leaving the fifth on the sidewalk with his submachine gun. The patrolman mentioned to curious pedestrians that the men were sheriff's deputies guarding a money transfer. He strolled away as an astonishing \$2,702,976.00 in cash and securities were being stuffed into bags inside the bank.

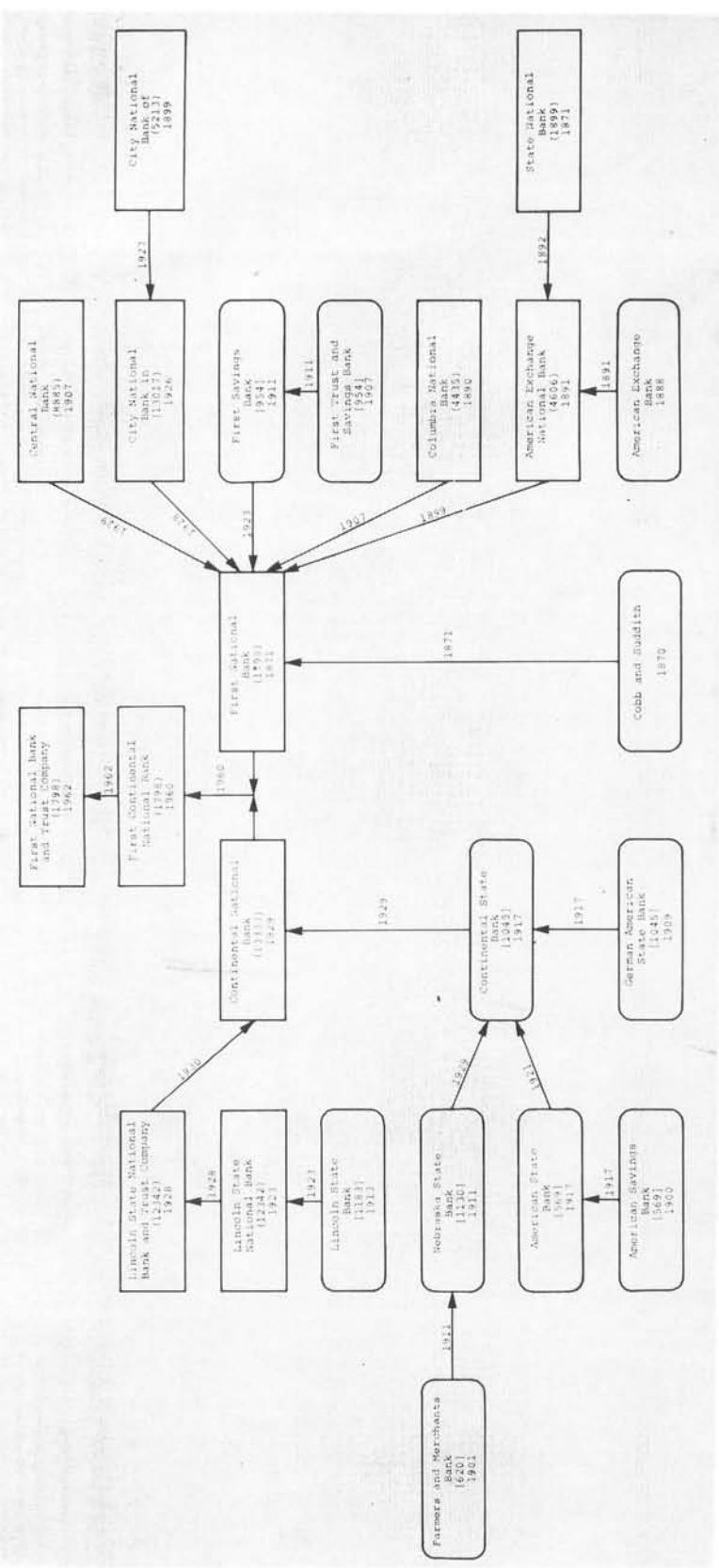
A suspicious local merchant summoned the police about 10:04 a.m. and his call was answered by a detective and officer in a police cruiser. As they parked, the sidewalk gunman walked up, pointed his weapon, and suggested that they "get that police car moving or you're dead." The police quickly sped the five blocks to headquarters for reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the bandits collected \$35,000.00 in currency. They acquired the \$2,500,000.00 in securities, one million of it in Liberty Bonds, quite by accident. Someone had forgotten to set the time lock on the safe. When a teller was ordered by the bank vice-president, E. H. Luikart, to show the thieves that the vault was locked, the banker watched in horror as the door slid open without a hitch.

The thieves sped away from the bank with a siren in their car blaring. The streets cleared, and they left town without a trace. Twelve customers and several bank employees picked themselves off the floor where they had been ordered to lie throughout the robbery. Descriptions were hazy at best even though the bandits wore no masks.

Thomas O'Connor, Jack Britt, Howard Lee, Tommy Hayes, Edward O'Hara, and William McQuillin were arrested in 1931 as the Lincoln robbery suspects. Three of the men, O'Connor, Britt, and Lee, were identified by Lincoln witnesses. Following stormy trials, O'Connor and Lee were sentenced to 25 years in the Nebraska Penitentiary but Britt was acquitted in late 1931, following two spectacular trials. His case broke after it was learned that one of the state's principal witnesses had lied. Even so, O'Connor and Lee were never granted new trials. They were pardoned in 1941 after serving 10 years for a crime in which they vehemently denied complicity.

Gus Winkler, a Chicago acquaintance of Al Capone, was charged in connection with the crime late in 1931. Although he claimed he was running an errand for Capone in Buffalo, New York, the day of the robbery, he feared conviction by a Lincoln jury. He bargained with the county attorney for his release in return for locating the



Mergers, Consolidations and Name Changes of the First National Bank and Trust Company of Lincoln Nebraska

Vertical arrows indicate name changes or transitions from state to national charters. Horizontal arrows show consolidations or mergers. Dates shown in [] indicate the year the bank was organized. Dates inside boxes indicate the year the name was changed. National charter numbers shown in (), state charter numbers along arrows indicate the year that the name was changed.

stolen securities in Chicago. After much heated debate and moral soul-searching, the county attorney released him. The prime motivation for this action was fear for the financial fortunes of several prominent Lincoln families that were in jeopardy if the securities were not recovered. Nebraska Governor Bryan decried the action as one of the blackest pages in Nebraska history. Early in 1932, the Chicago police received a phone call that lead to the recovery of \$600,000 in Liberty bonds from the robbery. An accompanying affidavit stated that the remaining \$2 million had been burned. Winkler paid dearly for his collusion with the law. His body was found later in Chicago with 111 shotgun slugs in it.

The F.B.I. claims to have solved the crime in the course of its investigations of other gangland activities. The F.B.I. list of suspects includes Homer Wilson, Willy Bentz, Charles Fitzgerald, Cas Stone, Avery Simons and Eddie Doll. None of these notorious underworld figures was ever prosecuted for the great Lincoln robbery.

At the time, the robbery was the largest in the history of the Midwest. The loss of funds was so great that the Lincoln State National Bank and Trust Company had to close because of lack of funds.

RECENT YEARS

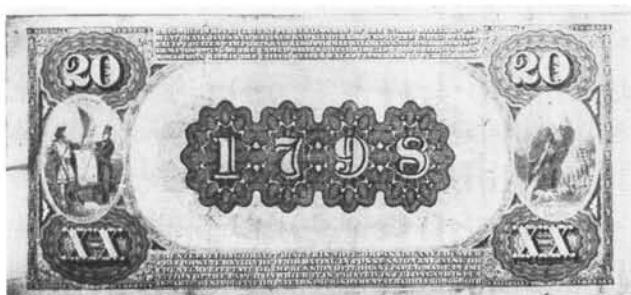
In 1939, T. B. Strain, formerly of the First Trust Company of Lincoln, became president of the Continental National. He was succeeded in 1951 by C. Wheaton Battey. Mr. Battey was born in Kansas and came to Lincoln in 1917, where he began his banking career at the Nebraska State Bank. He was appointed assistant cashier of the



Series of 1902 Date Backs issued by the First National Bank



Series of 1882 Brown Back issued by the First National Bank



Continental National Bank following the merger in 1929. After the merger with the First in 1960, Mr. Battey was elected to serve as chairman of the Board of Directors of the First Continental National Bank and Trust Company.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

The merger in 1960 with the Continental National resulted in the title the "First Continental National Bank." In 1962, this was changed to the "First National Bank and Trust Company." It is just over a century since Cobb and Suddith published their first statement with total assets of \$128,830.11 and total deposits of \$70,412.34. From those modest beginnings, the First National has grown to total assets of \$257,142,000.00 and total deposits of \$223,607,000.00 in 1971.

In this same period of time, Lincoln has grown from 2,500 to 150,000 people. Although the bank survived four depressions, three of them severe for the Lincoln and Nebraska economies, it has also witnessed the transformation of Nebraska from a relatively barren prairie into one of the leading agricultural producers of the nation. The First National rests on the foundations of 12 banking firms, many of which have been long forgotten. Most important, however, are the men who ran these firms and guided the banking community in Lincoln to stability.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

James S. Russell of the First National was extremely generous in providing the writer with his files and library of historic information on the First National Bank and Trust Company of Lincoln. In addition, he provided information he obtained in interviews with P. R. Easterday and C. W. Battey that gave added perspective to this work. Samuel A. Whitworth, an assistant vice-president of the First National and 1971 member of the U.S. Assay Commission, also provided information and illustrative materials for use in this article. Mr. Whitworth must be credited with preserving the only specimens of Lincoln currency owned by the First National. He discovered these in the vaults, protected and saved them from redemption. His grandfather, P. R. Easterday, is the signer as cashier on many 1902 Date Backs issued by the First National of Lincoln.



Series of 1929 Types 1 and 2 notes issued by the First National Bank

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APPENDIX: NATIONAL BANK NOTE ISSUES

Below is a complete list of the National Bank Notes issued by the First National Bank and banks that it has taken over. These data were compiled by Louis Van Belkum.

Column 1 indicates the plate combination. Column 2 shows the sheet serials issued for the plate combination. Column 3 lists the dollar amount issued for the plate combination. The listing:

Third Charter Plain Backs 10-10-10-20	21501-21730	\$11,500
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indicates that there were 230 sheets with serials ranging from 21501 through 21730 issued to the bank in Third Charter Blue Seal Plain Back \$10 and \$20 dollar notes. The notation 10-10-10-20 means three \$10 notes and one \$20 note per sheet.

These sheets had a total face value of \$11,500. All notes on a sheet have the same serial number. Consequently, the serial number 1 10-10-10-20 sheet contains three number 1 tens and one number 1 twenty. The only exceptions to this convention were the Series of 1929 Type 2 issues. These were consecutively numbered down the sheet, so for convenience they are listed as single-subject "sheets" to conform to the notation of this list.

First National Bank, Lincoln (1798)

First Charter Notes Original Series		
1-1-1-2	1-1500	\$7,500
5-5-5-5	1-2625	\$52,500
Series of 1875		
1-1-1-2	1-400	\$2,000
5-5-5-5	1-8488	\$169,760
Second Charter Notes Brown Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-13680	\$684,000
Date Backs 10-10-10-20	1-1769	\$88,450
Third Charter Notes Date Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-21500	\$1,075,000
Plain Backs 10-10-10-20	21501-21730	\$11,500
1929 Notes Type 1		
20-20-20-20-20	1-8642	\$1,037,040
Type 2		
20	1-8097	\$161,940

State National Bank, Lincoln (1899)

First Charter Notes Original Series		
1-1-1-2	1-1900	\$9,500
5-5-5-5	1-2275	\$45,500
Series of 1875		
5-5-5-5	1-8550	\$171,000
Second Charter Notes Brown Backs		
50-100	1-205	\$30,750

Columbia National Bank, Lincoln (4435)

Second Charter Notes Brown Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-6554	\$327,700

American Exchange National Bank, Lincoln (4606)

Second Charter Notes Brown Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-2515	\$125,750

City National Bank of Lincoln (5213)

Second Charter Notes Brown Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-7800	\$390,000
Date Backs 10-10-10-20	1-14300	\$715,000
Value Backs 10-10-10-20	14301-18716	\$220,800
Third Charter Notes Plain Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-18164	\$908,200

Central National Bank of Lincoln (8885)

Third Charter Notes Red Seals		
10-10-10-20	1-2125	\$106,250
Date Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-5600	\$280,000
Plain Backs		
10-10-10-20	5601-18446	\$642,300

Lincoln State National Bank (12342)

(title changed to: Lincoln National Bank and Trust Company)
 No notes issued.

City National Bank in Lincoln (13017)

Third Charter Notes Plain Backs		
10-10-10-20	1-3085	\$154,250

Continental National Bank of Lincoln (13333)

1929 Notes Type 1		
5-5-5-5-5	1-2052	\$61,560
10-10-10-10-10	1-1224	\$73,440
20-20-20-20-20	1-830	\$99,600
50-50-50-50-50	1-42	\$12,600
Type 2		
5	1-7132	\$35,660
10	1-3534	\$33,340
20	1-805	\$16,100



Face of the \$5 Series of 1875 sheet on Lincoln, Nebraska

First Charter

Nebraska Sheet

By Peter Huntoon

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Back of the \$5 Series of 1875 sheet on Lincoln, Nebraska

THE LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK of Lincoln, Nebraska, was chartered in 1882 a few days before passage of the Act of July 12, 1882, which authorized the Second Charter Period. As a result, the bank was one of the last to obtain a first charter and issue the elegant notes of the Series of 1875. Unfortunately, the Lincoln National did not fare well and was liquidated July 12, 1892, a few days after its tenth anniversary. When the bank ceased business in 1892, it had an outstanding circulation of \$22,500.00.

During the ten years that the bank was in existence, it issued the following Series of 1875 notes:

Plate Combination	Sheet Serials
5-5-5-5	1-4745
50-100	1-31, 51-55

Miraculously, a complete sheet of fives has been preserved. The sheet is uncirculated but has been folded between the notes. The only defect is a small piece of paper missing from the upper margin well above the engraving. The bank signatures appear in brown ink, adding significantly to the aesthetics of the sheet.

The sheet provides not only good numismatic teasing but some concrete information on the preparation of plates used to print these notes. Notice on the close-ups of the face that the charter number 2750 is engraved on the plate in the lower left-hand corner below the D note. Registration marks occur in the center of both the top and bottom margins and appear as heavy hatched "t" engravings. Three sets of letters are found in the upper left-hand corner of the margin. It is assumed that these letters are the initials of engravers or men who transferred the various portions of the design to the plate. This conclusion is not substantiated, however.

The back is far more interesting for a variety of reasons. The word "Nebraska" in the upper right-hand corner was engraved on the plate. This shows that the back plate was prepared for use exclusively by Nebraska banks and the state seals that appear on the left-hand sides of the notes were part of the back plate. This sheet conclusively proves that the state seals were transferred directly to the plate with the other design components. These notes were *not* printed from standard back plates fitted with removable slugs containing the state seals.

The number 372 on the upper right-hand corner of the reverse is a plate number. The Nebraska reverse was uniform for all Nebraska banks so no specific charter number was associated with the plate.

Registration marks were used in both the top and bottom margins. As the back is bicolor, two plates were used and both sets of registration marks overlap. From the overlap, it is evident that the green design was printed first.

A full row of names and initials appears in the top margin in green ink. Unfortunately, not all the initials are legible on this sheet. They probably represent people who engraved or prepared the green back plate. An open-face numeral 5 appears along the left-hand side of the top margin. This and the initials REM next to it are the only black characters that appear from the black reverse plate.

A smeared fingerprint of green ink from the back printers' hands appears on the upper face margin just to the right of the missing portion of the border. A more pronounced smudged black fingerprint of the face printer appears on the top of the back margin. These are *not* counting soil marks.

It is apparent that the sheet was trimmed along the sides but not along the top or bottom prior to delivery



Close-up photographs of the face



Close-up photographs of the back



Close-up photographs of the back



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Library Notes

Impressive World Paper Money Books Received

NEW ACCESSIONS

A-6, Allan, H. D.—Numismatics in an Age of Paper and of Plastic; 1972 (gift of the author)

D-4, Deutsche Bundesbank—Das Papiergeleid im Deutschen Reich 1871-1948; 1965 (gift of J. Roy Pennell, Jr.)

D-5, Deutsche Bundesbank—Frühzeit des Papiergeleid; 1970 (gift of J. Roy Pennell, Jr.)

G-9, Glaser, L.—Counterfeiting in America; 1968 (gift of Winton Hurley)

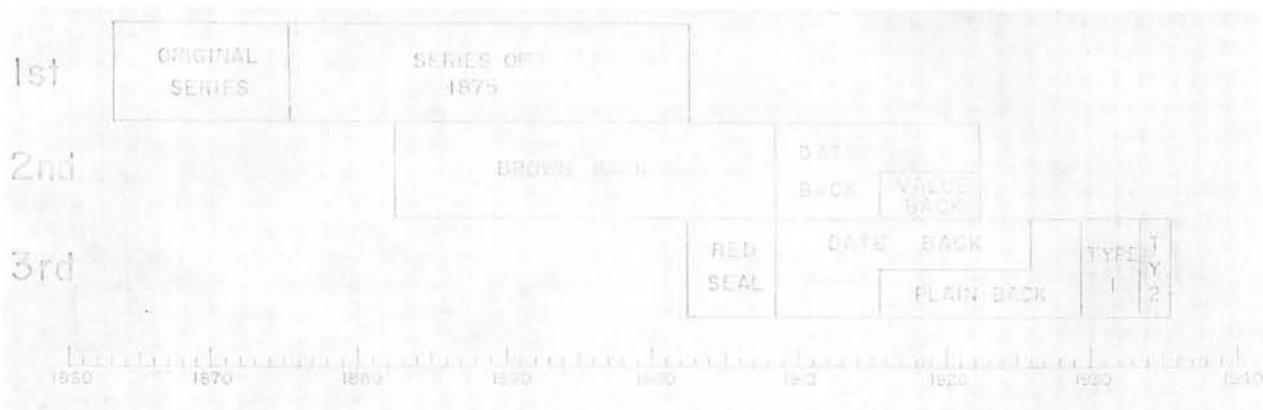
Q-1, Quarmby, E.—Banknotes & Banking in The Isle of Man 1788-1970; 1971 (gift of J. Roy Pennell, Jr.)

R-8—Remarks on the Manufacture of Bank Notes and Other Promises to Pay; 1864, Library of Congress reprint (gift of J. Roy Pennell, Jr.)

(Continued on Page 18)

The Types of the 1882 and 1902 National Bank Notes

By Peter Huntoon



Overlapping of the Three Charter Periods and Time Spans of the Major Designs

FIGURE 1

OVERLAP OF CHARTER PERIODS

NATIONAL BANK NOTES were issued for a period of 78 years between 1863 and 1935. During this time, four series of notes were released: (1) First Charter notes, (2) Second Charter notes, (3) Third Charter notes and (4) small-size notes. The first three of these reflected changes in the National Bank Act, while the fourth resulted from the decision to reduce the size of currency to its present dimensions.

As set forth in the Act of February 25, 1863, each National Bank organized was granted a corporate life of 20 years from the date of enactment; that is, 1863. This was amended by the Act of June 3, 1864, so that the 20-year corporate life would commence with the organization date of the bank. The notes issued under these acts were the Original Series and the Series of 1875. Because they were the first notes authorized under the National Bank Act, numismatists call them First Charter notes.

When 1882 rolled around, the charters of banks organized in 1863 were due to expire. Congress passed the Act of July 12, 1882, which enabled the banks to extend their charters an additional 20 years. This heralded the Second Charter Period and the Series of 1882 notes. To the confusion of neophyte collectors, First and Second Charter notes were issued simultaneously from 1882 to 1902. This can be easily understood if it is realized that the 20-year charters commenced with the organization date of the bank. For example, a bank chartered early in 1882 would be authorized under the First Charter Period and would issue First Charter notes from 1882 to 1902. However, a bank organized in 1882 after July 12, or a bank whose First Charter had expired, would be authorized under the Second Charter Period and would issue Series of 1882 notes from 1882 to 1902.

The year 1902 brought the expiration of the last First Charter banks and the early Second Charter banks. As a result, Congress passed the Act of April 12, 1902, which authorized the Third Charter Period with a new and distinctive series of notes.

The period from April 12, 1902 to July 12, 1902, was a most interesting one for National Bank Currency. During this three-month interval, the three charter periods overlapped and three entirely separate series of National Bank notes were being issued simultaneously. Not only that, it was possible for the last First Charter banks to pass directly into the Third Charter Period when their First Charters expired. From July 12, 1902, until the end of the Second Charter Period in 1922, Series of 1882 and Series of 1902 notes were issued simultaneously.

By 1922, Congress had grown weary of these 20-year reorganizations and on July 1, 1922, the legislators passed an Act extending the corporate existence of National Banks for 99 years from the date of enactment or organization. This was amended by the Act of February 25, 1927, which endowed National Banks with perpetual succession. This, in effect, extended the Third Charter Period forever. For this reason, the small-size 1929 notes are technically Third Charter notes.

Within each charter period there were major design changes. For example, the 1882 Series has its (1) Brown Backs, (2) Date Backs, and (3) Value Backs. Each is a markedly distinct variety. These design changes were the result of additional amendments to the National Bank Act. As expected, these three varieties have their counterparts in the overlapping Series of 1902, respectively (1) Red Seals, (2) Date Backs, and (3) Blue Seal Plain Backs.

Figure 1 summarizes this information as well as illustrating the overlap between the charter periods. In order to determine the designs that a bank could have issued, simply find the year in which the bank was chartered. Start in the most recent charter period that existed during that year. Next, lay off 20 years on the graph and advance to the next charter period. Repeat this until you arrive in the Third Charter Period; then proceed all the way to the right. Naturally, if your bank liquidated before 1935, stop at the year in which it folded!

Banks chartered in 1882 and 1902 may give you some problems. Unfortunately, the cutoff charters between the series are not known. There is good evidence that the



Fig. 2. Design components used to type 1882 and 1902 Series National Bank Notes

charters interfingered for a period of time at each transition. For example, in 1882 a few First Charter banks were granted higher charter numbers than some early Second Charter banks.

ALDRICH-VREELAND ACT

On May 30, 1908, Congress passed the Emergency Currency Act, which became known as the Aldrich-Vreeland Act. This major piece of legislation provided for the issuances of currency backed by securities other than United States bonds. It also provided for the 1882 and the 1902 Date Backs that replaced, respectively, the Brown Backs and Red Seals in 1908. The act was due to expire on June 30, 1914, but was extended by the Federal Reserve Act of December 23, 1913, to June 30, 1915.

With the expiration of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1915, the rare 1882 Value Back and the common 1902 Blue Seal Plain Back designs came into existence. For some unknown reason, some denominations of the Date Back notes in both the 1882 and the 1902 series continued to be used after 1915 as shown in *Figure 1*.

MINOR DESIGN CHANGES

In addition to design changes resulting from amendments to the National Bank Act, minor variations were brought about by new printing practices at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. These resulted in several minor but significant alterations to the face designs of all denominations. These changes were consistent between the series so that if a change occurred in the 1882 series an identical change would occur in the 1902 series notes being printed at the same time. In all, four design components were affected: (1) legend, (2) geographical letters, (3) serial numbers, and (4) bank signatures. See *Figure 2*.

Legend

With passage of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1908, the Bureau modified the legend of every 1882 and 1902 plate to read "Or Other Securities." This enormous task was accomplished by physically altering or replacing every plate. The change in legend occurred simultaneously with the conversion to the Date Back reverse designs.

With the expiration of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act in 1915, very little attention was paid to the legend, and only a few of the "Or Other Securities" plates were modified back to the original legend. Consequently, the "Or Other Securities" face plates were used with the 1882 Value Back and the 1902 Plain Back designs.

As these obsolete face plates wore out, they were replaced individually with the old legend design. This occurred so infrequently that most Value Back 1882 notes have "Or Other Securities" face designs. In fact, the old legend Value Backs are something of a rarity.

As mentioned above, some Date Back plates in both the 1882 and 1902 series continued to be used after 1915. Whenever this was the case, the Bureau was very careful to match these with "Or Other Securities" face plates. To this author's knowledge, no Date Back notes exist with old legend face designs in either series.

Geographical Letter

Geographical letters were added to National Bank notes in 1902 to aid the redemption bureau in sorting the notes. The letters were as follows:

N	New England
E	East
S	South
M	Midwest
W	West
P	Pacific

These were included in the overprint as shown on *Figure 2*. Geographical letters were discontinued in 1924.

Serial Numbers

From 1863 to 1925, National Bank Notes carried two independent serial numbers, a Treasury serial and a bank serial. Both were sheet numbers; that is, the serial was the same for every note on the sheet. The positions were determined by the plate letter engraved on the face plate. The Treasury serial appeared in the upper right corner and bank serial in the lower left corner on all 1882 and 1902 Series notes. After 1925, the Treasury serial in the upper right on 1902 notes was replaced by a duplicate bank serial. The Series of 1882 notes were not involved in this change because the Second Charter Period expired in 1922.

Engraved Signatures

The Act of March 3, 1919, granted the banks the labor-saving option of having the bank signatures engraved on their plates. The first record of the use of engraved signatures occurs in the Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the fiscal year 1922.

Engraved signatures could be added to existing plates or placed on newly prepared plates. Notes printed from these plates are easily recognized because the usual lines under the bank signatures are omitted. See *Figure 3*. It is doubtful that any 1882 plates carried engraved signatures because the Second Charter Period expired in 1922.

TYPES

It is obvious that many varieties are possible for each denomination in both the 1882 and 1902 Series if all four design components are considered. In earlier articles, this author (Huntoon 1966 and 1967), defined a type as any combination of the:



Fig. 3. \$10 1902 Plain Back Type 4E National Bank Note

1. use of old or new legend,
2. use or non-use of geographical letters,
3. use or non-use of the Treasury serial number.

There are eight possibilities if every combination exists. With the introduction of the option of engraved signatures, the number of varieties increases to 16. For simplicity, the original eight-part type classification is retained and the letter E is used as a suffix to the type designation if the note has engraved signatures.

THE TYPE CHART

Figure 4 can be easily used to determine the type of a note. As an example, we will classify the note shown in *Figure 2*. The Alamogordo note has the old legend which places it in the upper box under LEGEND. It also has a geographic letter which moves it to the top box under GEOGRAPHIC LETTER. The serial in the upper right is a Treasury Serial; therefore, it belongs in the top box under TREASURY SERIAL. The note is pen-signed, so it is without engraved signatures. It belongs in the top box under ENGRAVED SIGNATURES. The chart shows that the note is a Type 1. It is a Red Seal, so it was printed between 1902 and 1908.

If the same procedure is followed, the 1902 Blue Seal Plain Back note shown in *Figure 3* is a Type 4E. The chart shows that this note was printed between 1925 and 1929.

Figure 5 graphically summarizes the information in the type chart and shows the overlapping relationship between the various types. Of course, *Figure 5* is valid for both 1882 and 1902 notes.

It is apparent that the primary value of the type system is that it allows you to determine the approximate period during which a note was printed. Be sure to combine this information with the organization and liquidation dates in Van Belkum (1968).

Naturally, if a bank required several printings of a given denomination, several different types are possible. Consequently, it is not unusual to have two or more notes on a bank that are of different types, even though they are the same denomination and have the same back design. See *Figure 6*.

It should be pointed out that the printing date can be years earlier than the issuing date. After the notes were printed, they were delivered to the Comptroller of the Currency and issued to the banks as required. Many smaller banks required only a few notes a month to offset redemptions, so one printing could go a long way. On the other hand, large banks required several printings. Consequently, the date of printing usually corresponded closely with the year that notes were issued by large banks.

POSSIBLE VARIETIES FOR A BANK

Figure 4 or *5* can be used to determine which types are possible for a given bank. For example, take the First

National Bank of Prescott, Arizona, Charter 4851. Van Belkum (1968) shows that this bank was chartered in 1893 and liquidated in 1916. Remembering that Arizona was granted statehood in 1912, *Figures 1* and *5* can be used to determine which series and types of notes were issued by the bank. The complete listing is as follows:

Series	Status	Type	Printing Date
1882 Brown Back	Territory	3	1893-1902
1882 Brown Back	Territory	1	1902-1908
1882 Date Back	Territory	5	1908-1912
1882 Date Back	State	5	1912-1913
1902 Date Back	State	5	1913-1915
1902 Plain	State	5 and/or 1	1915-1916

Of course, not all of these varieties may have been printed or issued. Combine this information with the various denominations that were issued and the picture becomes quite complex. *Figure 7* shows a \$5 1882 Date Back Type 5 on this interesting bank.

Figures 4 and *5* show that some of the possible types never occurred. For example, there are no Type 2 or 6 notes in any series. Likewise, many types are impossible for a given reverse design.

One curious fact is that Type 1 occurs both before and after the Aldrich-Vreeland Act. That is, Type 1 notes can be found on issues that span the periods 1902 to 1908 and 1915 to 1924. The Type 1 1902 to 1908 issues include 1882 Brown Backs and 1902 Red Seals, whereas the 1915 to 1924 group occur on 1882 Value Backs and 1902 Blue Seal Plain Backs.

It is entirely possible that someone will discover a type indicated as not printed on the chart. If this occurs, the note will undoubtedly represent an error or blunder at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Such a note could be a Date Back 1902 plate matched with a Type 1, 3, or 4 face plate. All indications are that the Bureau was very careful not to use these combinations, but greater mistakes than this are known to error collectors.

POSTSCRIPT

This type system was originally published in *PAPER MONEY* in 1966 and 1967 by this author (Huntoon, 1966 and 1967). A careful comparison of the earlier charts and the ones included in this paper reveal many changes. Several earlier types shown as possible are omitted because new information proves that they were never printed. For example, \$50 and \$100 Type 5 1882 Value Backs are possible under the system, but all the banks that issued these rare notes used Type 1 designs (Huntoon, 1971).

More embarrassing to this writer is the fact that he incorporated in the earlier work a few critical errors that appeared in the literature. For example, the expiration date of the Aldrich-Vreeland Act is shown here as June 30, 1915. Dillistin (1956), the first true researcher of National Bank Notes, erroneously listed it as 1916. This error was picked up by Friedberg (1959) in his 3rd edition directly from Dillistin. Without referring to the National

LEGEND	GEOGRAPHICAL LETTER	TREASURY SERIAL	ENGRAVED SIGNATURES	TYPE	SERIES OF 1882			SERIES OF 1902		
					BILLS	DATE ISSUED	DATE	RED	DATE	PLAIN
Secured by U.S. Bonds	w th	with	without	4	all	1912-1922		5,10,20 1915-1922	all 1902-1908	all 1915-1924
				5E				50,100 1916-1922		
		without	without	2				5,10,20 1922*		all 1922-1924
				3E						
		with	without	2E						
				3E	all 1884-1922					
	w th without	with	without	4						
				5E						
		without	without	4E						
				5E	1908-1915			5,10,20 1908-1915	all 1925-1929	
Secured by U.S. Bonds or Other Securities	with	with	without	5	10,50,100 1908-1922	5,10,20 1915-1922		50,100 1908-1924	all 1915-1924	all 1924-1925
				6E						
		without	without	6						
				7E						
		with	without	7						
				8E						
	without	without	without	8				50,100 1925-1926	all 1925-1929	
				9E						
		with	with	9				50,100 1925-1926	all 1925-1929	
				10						
				11						

* Possibility of existence is so remote that this variety is doubtful.

Figure 4 - Type Chart

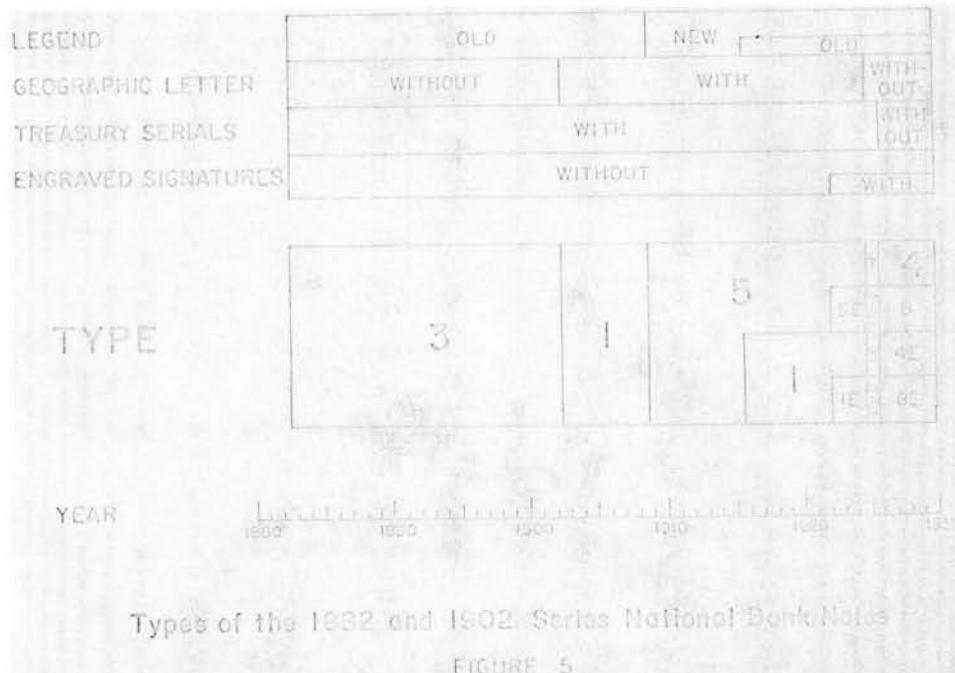


FIGURE 5



Fig. 6. Notes printed from the same face plate at different times: \$10 1902 Plain Back Type 5; \$20 1902 Plain Back Type 8

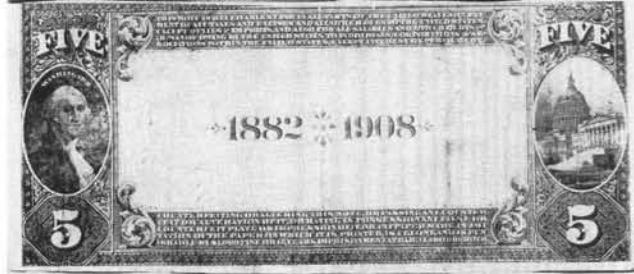
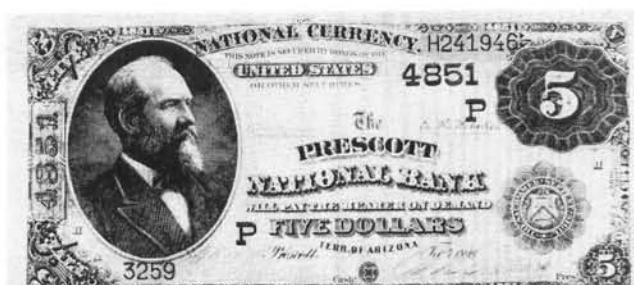


Fig. 7. \$5 1882 Date Back Type 5 National Bank Note

Bank Act for verification, this author fell into the same trap.

Other informative sources shedding light on the type system have recently become available. Included are the Annual Reports of the Director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The possibility undoubtedly remains that some of the dates listed in this article may be refined in the future.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks are especially due Louis Van Belkum and Peter Carter for reviewing this article. Any errors, however, are solely the responsibility of the writer.

APPENDIX A

CRITICAL DATES AFFECTING DESIGNS ON SECOND AND THIRD CHARTER NOTES

July 12, 1882	Second Charter Period authorized; 1882 Brown Backs begin.
1902	Geographic letters begin.
April 12, 1902	Third Charter Period authorized; 1902 Red Seals begin.
May 30, 1908	Aldrich-Vreeland Act; 1882 and 1902 Date Backs begin; 1882 Brown Backs and 1902 Red Seals cease.
June 30, 1915	Aldrich-Vreeland Act expires; 1882 \$5, \$10, \$20 Value Backs and all 1902 Blue

Seal Plain Backs begin; 1882 \$5, \$20 Date Backs and 1902 \$5, \$10, \$20 Date Backs cease.
1919 1882 \$50 and \$100 Value Backs begin.
1922 Engraved signatures begin.
April 12, 1922 Second Charter Period expires; 1882, \$10, \$50, \$100 Date Backs and all 1882 Value Backs cease.
1924 Geographic letters cease.
1925 Treasury serial numbers cease.
1926 1902 \$50, \$100 Date Backs cease.
1929 1902 Blue Seal Plain Backs cease, 1929 Series begins.

References

Dillistin, William (1956). *A Descriptive History of National Bank Notes, 1863-1935*; Private Printing, 55 pp.
 Friedberg, Robert (1959). *Paper Money of the United States*, 3rd Ed.; Coin and Currency Institute, 303 pp.
 Huntoon, Peter (1968). "Types of the 1902 National Bank Notes": *Paper Money*, Vol. 5, pp. 97-99.
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 — (1970) "1882 and 1902 National Bank Note Varieties Due to Large Circulations": *Paper Money*, Vol. 9, pp. 6-9.
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 Van Belkum, Louis (1968). *National Banks of the Note Issuing Period, 1863-1935*; Hewitt, 400 pp.

Library Notes

(Continued from Page 12)

S-8, Seppa, D., and Almanzar, A.—The Paper Money of Bolivia; 1972 (gift of the publishers, Almanzar's Coins of the World)

T-5, Thian, Raphael—Register of the Confederate Debt; 1972 reprint by Quarterman Publications (gift of the publisher)

W-5—Williams, C.—Considerations of the Alarming Increase of Forgery on the Bank of England, etc.; 1818, Library of Congress reprint (gift of J. Roy Pennell, Jr.)

ADDITIONS TO PERIODICALS SECTION

The Canadian Paper Money Journal:
Vol. VIII, No. 4

The Check List:
Vol. III, No. 4

The Essay-Proof Journal:
Vol. 29, No. 4, Fall 1972

The Numismatist:
Vol. 85, Nos. 11-12

ANA Bulletin:
Oct., Nov., Dec. 1972

Paper Money:
Vol. 11, No. 4, 1972

This quarter's new acquisitions are dominated by "foreign" or world paper money reference books. The two publications of the Bundesbank are large, elaborate books of nearly 200 pages each, with many colored illustrations. Of course, the text is in German, but the illustrations combined with a collector's prior knowledge makes usage easy.

D-4, as the name implies, deals with the history of paper money of the German "Reich," 1871-1948. Appended to the book are various charts, lists and transcripts of applicable laws. D-5 deals with pioneer issues of paper money and is also tantalizingly illustrated in beautiful color by notes ranging from China 1375 to Liberia 1837.

Each note is described, and the inscriptions are repeated along with comments on the circumstances of its issue. Both of these impressive books will delight the lover of fine typography, too.

It would not seem that so small a geographic entity as the Isle of Man could provide enough material for a 124-page, hardbound book describing its notes and banks, but such is the case with the Quarby work. It is fully illustrated in black and white and arranged in handbook style, with each note numbered and coded for rarity. In addition, much background information precedes each listing.

A more modest and less specialized but nevertheless useful booklet is the catalog of the popular Bolivian paper money produced by Seppa and Almanzar, who seem determined to cover all Latin American notes eventually! Illustrations are in black and white, and while not the clearest, are adequate for the purpose.

Those familiar with the Thian *Register of the Confederate Debt* reprint made by Al Hoch through Quarterman Publications know that it is largely a compendium of useful statistics. In a review, George Wait has written,

"This is an unusual situation in that to the casual reader, the Foreword will be the most interesting part of the book. A keen student of Confederate finance will view it differently. Painstakingly written, this book of 190 pages lists the number of Confederate notes and bonds issued in each series, a complete list of signers (for Treasurer and for Register) and the serial numbers of each series signed by each team of signers. It is organized to show the signer, "for Treasurer" first and then the various individuals who signed with him "for Register."

(Continued on Page 23)

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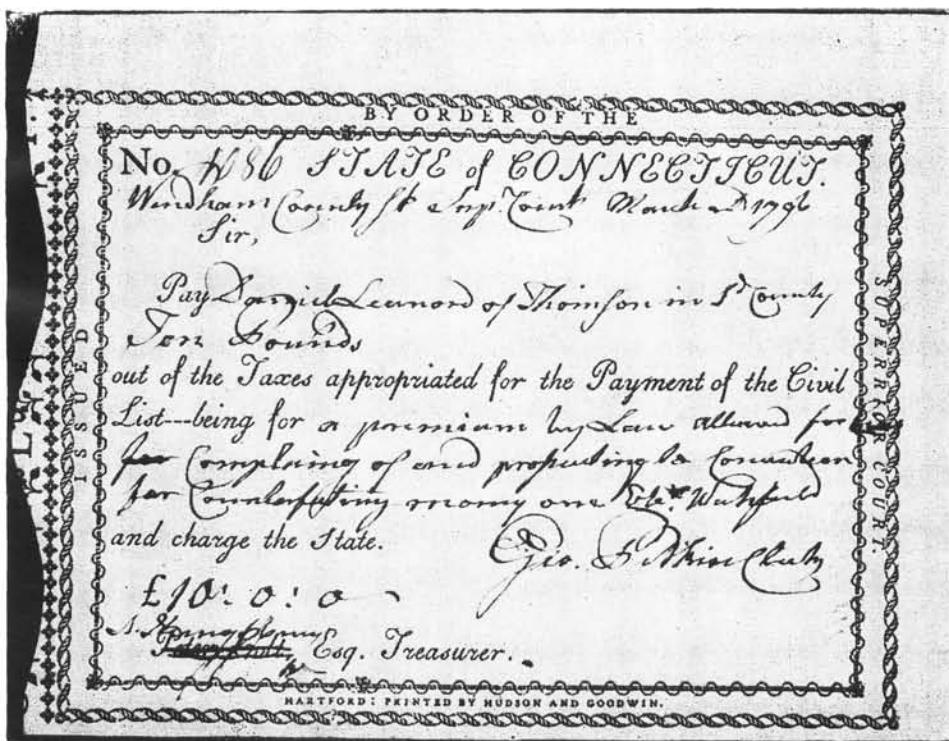
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To Catch A Counterfeiter

By Forrest W. Daniel



The warrant issued to informer Daniel Learned

EARLY Connecticut law authorized a premium of ten pounds for the apprehension and conviction of counterfeiters. The superior court made payment of the reward by issuing a warrant on the state treasurer to pay the reward from funds provided for payment of the civil list. Superior court warrants are one of several types of warrants—often called notes or checks—of the State of Connecticut which are available to collectors. They were issued from Revolutionary times through the period of confederation and into the early years of the present federal system. *A warrant is an authorization to an official to pay an amount from a specified fund.*

Daniel Learned of Thompson, Connecticut, was awarded the premium on March 11, 1796, following the conviction of Ebenezer Wakefield for making and passing counterfeit dollars. The warrant states only that the reward was for "Complaining of and prosecuting to Conviction for Counterfeiting money. . ." A summary of the case is found in the records of the superior court of Windham County at the Connecticut State Library in Hartford.

Jonathan Russell of Thompson, a grand juror, appeared before Thaddeus Larned, justice of the peace for Windham County, on December 26, 1794, and under oath stated that Jacob Cutler, Israel Comstock, Jr., Jeremiah Wheeler and Ebenezer Wakefield, all of Thompson, and Jeremiah Irons of Gloucester, Providence County, Rhode Island, were guilty of making and pass-

ing counterfeit dollars which were in imitation of true dollars. The offense charged took place on or about December 5 and Ezekiel Burlingame of Gloucester was named as aiding and assisting in the crime. The charge stated that the actions of the people named "are Contrary to the form of . . . Statute on such case made & Provided."

Since the court records found are only handwritten summaries of the action taken, it appears that someone made a charge against the accused before a grand jury. The last of the papers reveals it was Daniel Learned who informed on Ebenezer Wakefield.

In response to the statement by Grand Juror Russell, the justice of the peace issued an arrest warrant to the sheriff of Windham County, his deputy and either of the constables of the town of Thompson. The officers were ordered to "make Diligent Search within your Precincts after the bodys of the above named . . . having found their body's Arrest and forthwith have to appear before me the subscriber or some other Justice of the Peace for said County so that they may be further Dealt with According to the form of the Statute in Such Cases. . . ."

On the same day Constable Wyman Carroll of Thompson "Arrested the body" of Ebenezer Wakefield. A hearing was held before Justice of the Peace Thaddeus Larned three days later—December 29.

In justice court Jonathan Russell again made the complaint against Wakefield of making and passing counterfeit dollars in imitation of true dollars. Wakefield pleaded guilty and was held to trial by the superior court in Windham on the first Tuesday or March. Bond was set at three hundred pounds lawful money with Ebenezer Wakefield, principal, and John Wakefield, surety.

In superior court on March 4, 1795, Timothy Larrabee, attorney for the State of Connecticut within the County of Windham, elaborated on the charges. This was probably the information presented to the grand jury but not mentioned in the summaries:

"Information Makes that Ebenezer Wakefield of Thompson in the County of Windham did on or about the 5th day of December A. D. 1794, in said Thompson Wickedly and Feloniously forged, and Stamt Sundry pieces made of Base mettle in Imitation of the True Spanish Mill^d Dollars which are Currently Passing as and for True money within said State which Pieces so forged & stampd by the said Ebenezer were and are base, false & Counterfeit and the said Ebenezer also did in said Thompson on or about the said 5th Day of December utter and Pass unto Daniel Lurnard (Learned) five Pieces and to Mes^r. Wickham and Keth Two Pieces and to Joseph Watten one Piece . . . for a Valuable Consideration . . . made of Base mettle forged, false & Counterfeit which he the said Ebenezer then well knew; which Doings of the said Ebenezer were and are against the Public Peace and Contrary to the Laws of this State. . . ."

No decision was reached in the case at the March session. The court docket indicates the case of the State vs. Ebenezer Wakefield was continued by order of the court.

The superior court met again in Windham on the third Tuesday of September, 1795. The only information on the case at this session is in the docket: "State vs. Ebenezer Wakefield, principal, & John Wakefield, bail, being three times Solemnly Call^d they failed to appear the bond is £300." There is another word which is unintelligible but may indicate the bond was Lev(ied) or Sur(rendered).

In a memorial to the superior court dated March 1, 1796, Daniel Learned stated that he "with great trouble & expense made discovery and did apprehend Ebenezer

Wakefield . . . and him tendered to justice. . . ." He went on to relate that Wakefield had acknowledged himself guilty of the crime of counterfeiting and passing counterfeit coins; and that his bond had been forfeited to the state. As result of his own activities Learned said that he was "intitled to receive the Bounty of Ten Pounds by law given to such persons who will do such good Services for the publick and thereupon prays your Honours to order the payment of the Same out of the publick treasury."

Learned's memorial was certified valid by the justice of the peace, Thaddeus Larned, who said that Learned had apprehended and given information against Wakefield, and had done so at much expense. A notation on the back of the sheet states the petition was granted and an order issued on March 11, 1796, for £10.0.0.

The warrant issued to Daniel Learned is an indented bill with a decorative type-set foil with the words CIVIL LIST at the left. The border of the form has the text "Issued by Order of the Superior Count," and "Hartford: Printed by Hudson and Goodwin." The warrant: "No. 1086 STATE OF CONNECTICUT. Windham County St Sup. Court March aD 1796 Sir, Pay Daniel Leanord of Thomson S^d County Ten Pounds out of the Taxes appropriated for the Payment of the Civil List—being for a premium by Law allowed for Complaining of and prosecuting to Conviction for Counterfeiting money one Eb^r Wakefield and charge the State. Geo. Pitkin, Clerk. £10.0.0. A. Kingsbury, Esq. Treasurer."

Endorsements on the back indicate payment was received in cash by Learned's attorney, name not legible. The warrant was registered (cancelled) in the Comptroller's office on April 7, 1796.

A question: Why was the reward paid in pounds at such a late date when the dollar was the monetary unit? A possible answer: The law providing for its payment in pounds was passed in colonial times and the court followed the letter of the law.



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1929 1935 NATIONAL BANK NOTE VARIETIES

BY...

M. OWEN WARNS

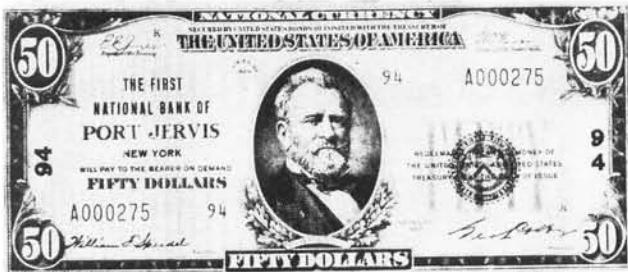
WITH the publication **The National Bank Note Issues of 1929-1935** in 1970, there has been a steady stream of additional varieties of this issue reported by the membership. In view of this interest our Society has decided to continue to make these varieties known to its members through this column that will appear in succeeding issues of **PAPER MONEY**. Members wishing to report note varieties or unreported notes seen in circulation can do so by contacting M. O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, WI 53201.

More About Type II \$50 and \$100 Notes

Information on these elusive notes of the 1929-1935 National Bank Note issues was initially covered in the Society's 1970 publication; further information by Peter Huntoon was published in Paper Money No. 43. We now are able to give our

membership the following additional information and illustrations.

Collaborators: We extend our thanks to Robert Condo, Louis Van Belkum, Glen Jorde, Vernon Oswald, Phil Lampkin and Art Leister.



A. This was the only bank of the first one hundred chartered that issued \$50 Type II notes. In all, 1,392 notes were issued, with 1,280 of them circulated and 112 cancelled.



C. On Nov. 16, 1933, this bank had 324 of the Type II notes issued to it; 186 of these were placed in circulation, with serials 187 to 324 cancelled.



B. While 1,068 of these Type II \$50 notes were issued from the first release of 432 notes on Oct. 18, 1933, only 198 were placed in circulation; 870 of these notes were cancelled.



D. On Oct. 7, 1933, this bank had issued to it 2,592 of the Type II \$50 notes; in May of 1934 an additional 2,508 notes were issued; 1,912 were circulated; serials 1913-5100 were cancelled.

(Continued on Next Page)

National Banks with Numerical Names

A Correction by W. T. Herget

An error crept into my article on the above-named subject in **PAPER MONEY** No. 43, Page 119. There is another Seventh National Bank—Charter No. 11844—

of New York City. This bank changed its name twice, the final designation being Seventh National Bank from October, 1925 to December, 1928.



E. This bank had issued to it on Sept. 5, 1934 a total of 2,424 Type II \$50 notes, and of this amount 2,250 saw circulation, the last 174 serials having been cancelled. It is interesting to observe that only three banks in the state of New York issued \$50 Type II notes.



F. The first shipment of these notes to this bank on Sept. 9, 1933 was 1,764 notes, with an additional shipment of 1,752 made in May of 1934; 1,622 were circulated; serials 1623-3516 were cancelled.



G. The large quantity of 14,760 Type II \$50 notes was issued to this bank Aug. 23, 1933. It was the second largest order for this note, exceeded only by the Bank of America (13044). It also circulated the second largest amount of these notes, 12,800 pieces.



H. The above note is from the third order for these notes on May 14, 1934, with serials 325 to 504. A total of 756 notes was received; 635 were circulated; 120 were cancelled.



I. A total of 1,512 notes was issued on Aug. 9, 1933, of which 1,391 were placed in circulation. Serials 1392 to 1512 were cancelled (120 notes).



K. A total of 768 of the above notes was issued on Aug. 9, 1933, of which 733 were placed in circulation. Serials 734 to 768 were cancelled (35 notes).



L. This bank received a total of 1,500 Type II \$100 notes in two shipments, the last on March 6, 1935. It was the last bank to have these notes issued; 1,141 were circulated, 259 cancelled.



M. The above note is from the first shipment of these notes to this bank; a total of 1,464 notes in four shipments had been made; 1,111 were placed in circulation, 353 cancelled.



N. The above note is from the first shipment of 312 notes on Feb. 15, 1934. An additional 2,520 notes were issued on Feb. 20, 1934, five days later! Serials 1612 to 2520 were cancelled.



O. This was the highest charter numbered bank to have \$100 Type II notes issued. There was a total of 300 notes, of president, and W. W. Prange, cashier, father and son! which 250 were placed in circulation; serials 251 to 300 were cancelled. The signatures were of A. G. Prange,

The 1929 Series "V. President" National Bank Note

By Glen I. Jorde

(See Page 175 of PAPER MONEY No. 44 for Illustration)

Unlike the "Vice President" notes issued by Ch. #14048, The Chandler National Bank of Lyons, Kansas, which bear the word "Vice" typed in, the "V. President" notes issued by Ch. #6792, The First National Bank of Tyndall, South Dakota, have a single "V." above the word "President." The entire issue of small-size notes has the signature of William H. Thompson, "V. President."

The history of the Tyndall bank is quite unusual. The officers from the beginning of the 1929 note issue until the bank entered receivership on July 2, 1932 were: A. A. Dye, president; William H. Thompson, vice-president; H. F. Abbott, cashier.

The president, A. A. Dye, was an early businessman in the Tyndall community and the major stockholder in The First National Bank. By the mid-1920s he had done quite well for himself and moved to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin. Although he returned to Tyndall only once or twice a year, he retained the title of president, but all the business was handled by Thompson, the vice-president, and Abbott, the cashier. Since Dye was absent most of the time, Thompson sent his signature specimen to be printed on the 1929 Series National Bank Notes.

1929 Series Tyndall Notes Printed*

\$10.00	Serial Numbers 1 to 314	Printed October 18, 1929
\$20.00	Serial Numbers 1 to 106	Printed October 19, 1929
\$10.00	Serial Numbers 315 to 420	
\$20.00	Serial Numbers 107 to 118	} Printed May 14, 1932

1929 Series Tyndall Notes Placed in Circulation*

\$10.00	Type 1	\$18,780 worth	Serial Numbers 1 to 313
\$20.00	Type 1	\$4,920 worth	Serial Numbers 1 to 82

* Courtesy of Louis Van Belkum



Library Notes

(Continued from Page 18)

"A collector of Confederate notes will find it valuable in deciphering signatures and a partial aid in detecting contemporary counterfeits. A really enthusiastic collector who collects by signature combinations could easily determine the relative rarities. Even the average collector will appreciate knowing the exact issuance of his scarcer notes."

"An outstanding Foreword to this book was written by Douglas P. Ball, an expert in the Confederate field. Mr. Ball writes so interestingly about Mr. Thian that he appears to be a hero, a dedicated man of unlimited energy who spent many years of his life delving into Confederate records available to him as Chief Clerk in the Adjutant General's Office to prepare this book for future generations. An interesting sidelight is that Mr. Thian was not a southerner, but a Frenchman who emigrated to the United States and spent 61 years in the service of our government. He also was a collector and dealer in Confederate currency. This authoritative reference is a reprint of a book so rare that only five copies are known to exist."

The Glaser book on counterfeiting, subtitled "the history of an American way to wealth," is a highly readable volume, well illustrated, and surprisingly well documented for a popular work. All of its 274 pages are packed with interesting and revealing facts.

R-8 and W-5 deserve special explanation. They are paper-bound photo-duplicated copies of rare books on microfilm at the Library of Congress. While they are strictly utilitarian in appearance, their contents far outweigh any aesthetic limitations. R-8, a pamphlet printed in Columbia, S. C. during the Civil War, discusses the various methods of bank note printing and the handicaps imposed by the war on the South's security printers. An inscription on the title page shows that it was presented to a Confederate senator by Keating and Ball.

W-5 complements it nicely and together both books are most useful to the student of security printing techniques. It is quite lengthy—185 pages. It deals with the production and forgery of Banks of England and Ireland notes that eventually led to Perkins' attempt to prove his steel engraving superior to previous methods.

Prof. Allan's monograph is a copy of his lecture given at the 1972 ANA convention. It includes many useful references to the concept and production of paper money.

(More Library Notes on Page 29)

Canadian Paper Money at Auction
Sale of the Walter D. Allan Collection

LOT	CANADIAN PAPER CURRENCY	EST.
FINAL ISSUE OF THE AGRICULTURAL BANK (Toronto)		
3	\$1. <i>The Agricultural Bank</i> : Oct. 1, 1837. Signed Franklin, Truscott. Ser. 2226. N.E.B.N. <i>Fine</i> ,	12.00 <i>10.00</i>
4	\$2. <i>The Agricultural Bank</i> : Oct. 1, 1837. Franklin-Truscott. Ser. 1147. N.E.B.N. <i>Fine plus</i> . The note appears about VF, except for slight staining. Excellent condition for this issue.	13.00 <i>9.25</i>
5	\$4. <i>The Agricultural Bank</i> : Oct. 1, 1837. Franklin-Truscott. Ser. 1594. N.E.B.N. <i>Extremely Fine plus</i> . Has one very minute hole near the top right; appears AU. Extremely choice.	45.00 <i>27.50</i>
6	\$5. <i>The Agricultural Bank</i> : Oct. 1, 1837. Franklin-Truscott. Ser. 586. N.E.B.N. <i>EF/F</i> . Clean example.	13.00 <i>10.00</i>
10	\$20. <i>The Bank of British North America</i> : July 3, 1911. Ser. 056625. Waterlow. <i>Fine plus</i> . Portrait of Edwd. VII in oval in center. Coats of arms at sides. Large plate letter N, small A at bottom left. Miniature plate letter M at bottom left rev. Has three fairly heavy creases and some dirt at the left margin, but still quite nice. Very scarce in any condition. PHOTO	350.00 <i>325.00</i>
11	\$20. <i>The Bank of British North America</i> : July 3, 1877. Ser. 150567. Br. Am. B.N. <i>About VG</i> , Britannia left, Victoria on throne at right. Arms in top center. A few small tears are present in the right edge and body of the note. Two small 1/4" portions are missing from the bottom margin.	200.00 <i>125.00</i>
14	\$1. \$2. \$4. \$5., <i>The Bank of Brantford (Sault Ste. Marie)</i> : No serials, unsigned. The more common pink issue. <i>Uncirculated</i> . The last of a small hoard unearthed several years ago. An attractive set, which now catalogs \$95.00.	85.00 <i>56.00</i>
15	\$5. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 8, 1907. Signed Walker (President). Ser. 452177; plate D. Am. B.N. <i>Extremely Fine plus</i> . Beautiful seated female vig. at left. Unc. except for two minor corner folds. Excellent condition for this early date. PHOTO	100.00 <i>160.00</i>
16	\$5. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 2, 1917. White background. Signed by president Walker and Gen. Manager Aird. Ser. 375098; front plate 8, rev. plate 3. <i>Almost Uncirculated</i> . Trace of one slight center fold and a counting crease that can be seen only from the rev. are all that prevent this note from being Unc. PHOTO	125.00 <i>100.00</i>
17	\$10. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 8, 1907. Pink and yellow (early issue); signed Walker. Ser. 297493. Am. B.N. <i>Fine</i> . Helmeted Britannia surrounded by cupids in the center and a child writing at the right.	75.00 <i>98.00</i>
18	\$10. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : May 1, 1912. Ser. 821316. Plate letter A, with a caduceus and 12 below. Am. B.N. <i>Very Fine/Fine</i> . Similar design to preceding lot PHOTO 70.00 <i>105.00</i> <small>The caduceus and 12 were adopted as the bank's distinguishing mark on Aug. 29, 1913. Twelve was the number allotted to the bank in the monthly statements appearing in the Canada Gazette. This device appears on the above dated notes only with serial numbers above 468001.</small>	
19	\$20. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : May 1, 1912. Signed Walker-Aird. Ser. 246662. Am. B.N. <i>Almost VF</i> . Child with dolphin ("OFF SANDY HOOK") at left, woman with globe at right. Except for the 1917 issue, this is probably the most attractive of the Commerce notes. PHOTO	75.00 <i>115.00</i>
20	\$50. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 8, 1907. Ser. 007630. Am. B.N. <i>Very Good</i> . Brown and yellow colour, with attractive vignette depicting a woman with an urn (similar to the West Indies issue). Reportedly only 5 known. The matching die proof vignette is included. Two pieces. PHOTO	600.00 <i>525.00</i>
21	\$100. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 2, 1917. White background; Aird-Logan. Ser. 12792. Am. B.N. <i>Extremely Fine plus</i> . This issue is comparable to the United States "educational" series, unsurpassed for beauty. Engraved by Foringer. Superb! PHOTO 400.00 <i>325.00</i>	
22	\$5. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 2, 1922. BARBADOS. Signed Walker. Ser. 07206. Am. B.N. <i>Fine</i> . The scarcity of Canadian notes issued in the West Indies is largely unappreciated. Worth a good bid.	100.00 <i>85.00</i>
23	\$5. <i>The Canadian Bank of Commerce</i> : Jan. 2, 1922. BARBADOS. Signed Aird. Ser. 16104. C.B.N. <i>Very Fine</i> . Similar to the preceding lot, except for signature and maker. Choice condition for this issue, with a face that appears better than EF. PHOTO	175.00 <i>170.00</i>

by Intergold, October 27-28, 1972

(All descriptions taken verbatim from auctioneer's catalog)

24 \$5. *The Canadian Bank of Commerce*: Mar. 1, 1921. TRINIDAD. Ser. 21767. Am.B.N. *Very Good*. The design is similar to the preceding two lots. Numerous small brown rust spots and a slightly rough bottom edge. Scarcer than the Barbados overprints. Seldom offered. 60.00 70.00

34 \$2. *The Bank of Clifton (Clifton)*: Sept. 1, 1861. Ser. 8770. N. Y. B. N. *Almost Uncirculated*. St. George slaying the dragon. Unc., but for a few minor small brown stains not visible from the face of the note. 22.50 19.50

35 \$1. *The Colonial Bank of Canada*: May 4, 1859. Beige (or buff)-colored issue, signed Hopkins, Bettis. Ser. 1062. Am. B.N. and J. D. W. *VG plus*. There is a blue 8 stamped on the front and a small round blue seal on the reverse. There is a tear at the top right which has been repaired on the rev.; otherwise VG plus. 12.00 9.00

37 \$4. *The Colonial Bank of Canada*: May 4, 1859. Pink issue; signed Hough. Am. B.N. & J. D. W. *Uncirculated*. Portrait of Victoria in center; Justice at the left. Included as part of the lot is the matching die proof vignette of the Queen's portrait; a rare combination and prize exhibit item. 2 pieces. **PHOTO** 100.00 70.00

39 \$5. *The Colonial Bank of Canada*: May 4, 1859. Pink issue; signed Hough. Ser. 501. Am. B.N. and J. D. W. *Uncirculated*. Farm Family left and engraver Jocelyn's daughter at right. A few pin holes, trace of stamp hinges on rev., otherwise Unc. Close cut at the right end. Scarce in this condition. 28.00 19.00

41 \$100. *The Colonial Bank of Canada*: Jan. 4, 1864. Beige issue. Signed and dated, but these are obviously fictitious. Ser. 45763. Am. B.N. & J. D. W. *About Good*. The vignettes are both clear; left is a ship and at the right is Queen Victoria. This piece is even scarcer than the previous lot but, unfortunately, parts of the right edge and right bottom are missing. All margins are rough with small parts missing. **PHOTO** 100.00 85.00

42 \$3. *The Colonial Bank of Chatham*: July, 1837. R. W. H. *Very Good*. The top center vignette is Justice, seated beside a lion. An Indian in an oval frame is at the right and a lion's head in an oval adorns the bottom center. "Will pay fifteen shillings currency to Sir Francis Head or the bearer on demand at their banking house Chatham U.C." is stated on the front. The date and signatures are very faded, but the rest of the note is clear. **PHOTO** 500.00 250.00

45 \$3. *Commercial Branch Bank of Canada (Collingwood)*: Sept. 10, 1861. Ser. 1532. U.B.N. *Fine/VG*. Attractive green note with woodchopper vig. at the left and a girl with horses at the right. "For the Bank of Western Canada" appears at the bottom. 250.00 200.00

46 \$10. *The Bank of the County of Elgin*: July, 1850. Signed John Munro (cashier). Ser. 1217. T.C. & Co., (mont.). *Fine*. Train vig. at the top, as on lot 30. The note appears VF on the face, but has a few small stains. Also, as on almost all remaining notes of this bank, the bottom right signature is cut out. This bank's issues are rare, especially the \$10. **PHOTO** 450.00 400.00

47 \$10. *The Dominion Bank*: Jan. 2, 1925. Ser. 490118. C.B.N. *Fine plus*. A popular note with an attractive vig. of Britannia seated beside a lion. The reverse has a beaver vignette. 35.00 40.00

48 \$20. *The Dominion Bank*: Oct. 1, 1909. Ser. 204514. plate numbers 3, front and back. C.B.N. *VF plus*. Blue and yellow with Agriculture and Commerce vig. at the left. has bank identification stamp (maple leaf over 12) on the face. Scarce and attractive. **PHOTO** 90.00 135.00

51 \$10. *The Eastern Township Bank*: Jan. 2, 1906. Ser. 003292. Am. B.N. *Fine*. Has the same center vig. as the \$2. Government of Newfoundland 1920 issue. Almost as rare as the preceding lot, and equally as desirable. Seldom offered; worth a good bid. **PHOTO** 475.00 400.00

52 \$5. *The Exchange Bank of Canada*: Oct. 1, 1872. Ser. 25458. Br. Am. B.N. *Good-VG*. Attractive allegorical Commerce and Industry vig. in the center. The rev. has a beehive and flowers in an oval frame. Has 1/8" cut off the top part of the right edge; otherwise would be VG. **PHOTO** 125.00 100.00

55 \$1. *Farmers Bank of St. Johns (Lower Canada)*: Dec. 4, 1837. Ser. 1834. Vignettes of Justice at the left, train at the top center. Has "To Mess'rs Brooks, Grindley

& Co." at the bottom left. Penned signature of J. B. Grindley on the rev. The note appears almost VG, but has two tears from the top along folds and the top and bottom edges are rough. Quite clean, overall. **PHOTO**

56 \$5. *The Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Company*. Feb. 1, 1849. Red FIVE overprint, and red E overprint over bank. Ser. 19019. R. W. H. E. Almost Unc. Appears Unc., but has trace of stamp hinges on the reverse and is close cut at the top.

57 \$5. *The Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Company*. Feb. 1, 1849. No FIVE overprint, but has E overprint. Ser. 7475. R. W. H. E. Nice margins. EF plus.

58 \$5. *The Farmer's Joint Stock Banking Company*. Feb. 1, 1849. No FIVE or E overprints. Ser. 13846. R. W. H. E. EF plus, Nicely centered, but small stain in top margin.

65 \$1 *The International Bank of Canada*. Sept. 15, 1858. Red 1. Signed Fitch. Ser. 17160. D. W. & Co. **EF plus**. Queen Victoria at left, Prince Albert at the right and Niagara Falls in ornate oval center. This \$1. or 5 shilling note appears Unc. from the face. There is a pin hole and a close cut left margin.

66 \$2 *The International Bank of Canada*. Sept. 15, 1858. Red TWO. Signed Fitch. Ser. 16691. D. W. & Co. **Uncirculated**. Has woman with a sickle at the left and a coat of arms at the top. Near the top appears A. B. Co., for the American Bank Note Co., which absorbed Danforth, Wright and Co.

82 \$50. *The Merchants Bank of Canada*. June 1, 1907. Signed M. Allan (pres.) Ser. 23909; F 106403 stamped in left border on reverse. Br. Am. B. N. **Fine**. Green note with magnificent stag vignette from Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen". Attractive and rarely offered; this no doubt famous note was used as part of the 1972 A.N.A. convention 1st prize exhibit. **PHOTO**

EXTREMELY RARE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK NOTE.

83 \$1. *Merchants' Exchange Bank (Goderich, Canada W)*. Jan. 1, 1853. Ser. 1152. H. W. **About VG**. American eagle and shield in oval at left, Agriculture, Justice and eagle at the top center and a sailing ship at the bottom right. It has "Will pay one dollar on demand to the bearer at their agency in New York". "Rec'd of H. H. Montgomery Oct. 12, 1854" is written on the rev. Notes of this bank are missing in most major collections; the first example offered in years. **PHOTO**

A SPLENDID EXAMPLE OF THE RARE \$50. MOLSONS BANK NOTE.

89 \$50. *The Molson's Bank*. Jan. 2, 1914. Ser. 19466. Br. AM. B. N. **VF plus**. Steam engine left. Macpherson's portrait in the center and a waterfall at the right. The rev. has the Molson Bank coat of arms in an oval. Has 9 punch cancellation holes and "Cancelled" is penned vertically in red ink on the front. Less than 5 notes remain today. **PHOTO**

850.00 550.00

THE RARE FIRST ISSUE OF THE MONTREAL BANK

91 \$20. *The Montreal Bank*. Oct. 10, 1817. Signed John Gray (pres.). Ser. 417. Reed. **Good**. The center vig. shows an early view of Montreal. The body of the note is in excellent condition for such an early issue. All four corners are damaged, probably from being mounted in an album. Less than 6 of these notes can be traced today. **PHOTO**

550.00 482.00

92 \$5. *The Bank of Montreal*. Nov. 3, 1914. Ser. 000001. Am. B. N. **Very Fine**. A basically clean note with a few creases visible. **PHOTO**

200.00 210.00

95 \$5. *La Banque Nationale*. Jan. 2, 1897. Ser. 510708; plate letter B on face and in center vig. on the rev. Br. AM. B. N. **VF plus**. The note is clean and bright, exceptional for the issue. **PHOTO**

250.00 260.00

This note has an extra star in the border panels at top left, bottom left, and bottom right. Other minute engraving differences.

103 \$5. *The Bank of Nova Scotia*. Sept. 1, 1908. Variety with "For General Manager" at the bottom. Ser. 1727927. Am. B. N. **Fine**. This attractive note features a girl at left, a mining scene in the center and a ship at the right. There are orange V's near the top. The face is quite clean, but there is a red-brown stain on the rev.

35.00 30.00

(To be continued)



A History of the National Bank of Chester County

By Dr. Nelson Page Aspen

TAKING A CUE from Glenn Smedley in his PAPER MONEY article of Volume 11, Number 3, I became interested in a book similar to the one which he described regarding our local bank. To set our stage, the Bank of Chester County (Pennsylvania) was opened for the transaction of its first business on November 11, 1814. This was the first bank in Chester County and until 1857 its only bank.

The Time and the Place

The year 1814 was an eventful one. Napoleon was confined to the island of Elba and the war which had drenched Europe with blood for more than 20 years finally ended. The victors were remaking the map of Europe at the Congress of Vienna. Wellington's veterans, having been released from service in Europe, were invading the United States. Only a few weeks after the Bank of Chester County opened for business, the British burned the public buildings in Washington, and before the bank was two months of age Andrew Jackson had won his famous victory over the British at New Orleans. Those were stirring times and the world was entirely different from the one we know today, as was the banking business.

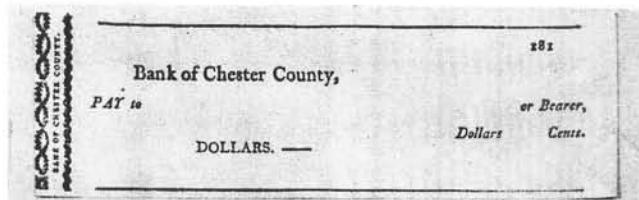
The census of 1810 showed the United States to have a population of 7,239,881 inhabitants. Pennsylvania contained a little more than 810,000 people; Chester County had little more than 40,000 inhabitants; West Chester was a country village of 500 souls. In 1823, the first sidewalks were paved, but it was 1830 before the first macadamized streets occurred.

The Chester and Delaware *Federalist* of September 7, 1814 (a West Chester paper) contained a notice of the meeting of the stockholders called to elect the first board of directors of the bank. It was published along with much war news and military and legal notices; two advertisements of runaway slaves; several of stray cows and horses; and announcements for sale of such articles as ox carts, a new patent plow, fans for cleaning grain, and vaccine matter. The stage coach of those days made a round trip to Philadelphia three times a week, leaving on one day and returning the next. (The bank paid Colonel Joseph McClellan \$4.00 on June 6, 1860 for carrying money to Philadelphia, making exchange with the several banks and bringing a large sum in return. This should shed some light upon the cost of such a journey.)

The farmhouses of Chester County were still manufacturing centers in which all the food of the people was prepared and nearly all of their clothing was made. All of the marvelous changes which labor-saving machinery and transportation and communication would bring to the lives of these Americans were yet to come.

Pennsylvania Charters the Bank

In 1791 Congress chartered the first Bank of the United States for 20 years. When its charter expired in 1811, Congress refused to recharter it and persisted in this refusal until 1816. Thus, after 1811 the field was left free for state banking, and the opportunity was eagerly seized. At this time there were seven banks in Philadelphia and only five in Pennsylvania outside of that city. In 1813, the legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act authorizing the establishment of 25 new banks in the state, but Governor Snyder vetoed the bill. In 1814, the legislature provided for 41 new banks. This measure was also vetoed by Governor Snyder, on the ground that it would cause the issue of much paper money, thus inflating the currency and driving the specie out of use. However, the



Blank check probably dating from the first decade of the existence of the Bank of Chester County

act was passed over the Governor's veto by a large majority.

The Banking Law of 1814 divided the state into districts and authorized one or more banks in each district. The act fixed the capital stock of the bank to be established in Chester County at 9,000 shares of par value of \$50.00 each, named commissioners to take subscriptions for the stock in various parts of the County, and provided elaborate rules for the taking of these subscriptions. The number of directors was fixed at 13, which number remained until October, 1897, when it was reduced to 11.

The commissioners authorized to take subscriptions for the stock in the bank were Dr. William Darlington of West Chester; General John W. Cunningham of New London; Jesse John of West Chester, prothonotary and clerk of the courts of Chester County; James Kelton of London Grove; Joseph Taylor of West Goshen; Henry Chrismann of East Vincent; Matthew Stanley of East Brandywine and General Joshua Evans, Jr. of Paoli. Henry Chrismann declined to serve and was replaced by Joseph Pearce of West Whiteland.

The charter of the bank was obtained on August 2, 1814, and on September 8 the stockholders met at the Court House and chose the first board of directors. The cashier's salary was fixed at \$600 per year and the clerk's at \$250. Rooms over the county offices were obtained for the use of the bank at a rental of \$25 per year.

First Notes Ordered

These men had little experience to guide them. However, their enthusiasm and conservatism carried them through. On December 14, 1814, a bill of Murray, Draper and Company amounting to \$482 for engraving a plate containing two notes of \$5, one of \$10, and one of \$20 was allowed. On August 8, 1815, plates for printing \$100, \$50 and \$5 notes were ordered, and the same day it was voted to have \$14,000 in small bills struck off as soon as practicable. On October 31, 1815, \$64,000 was ordered to be struck off on the new plates. These issues were the first of many similar ones ordered from time to time so long as the bank remained a state institution.

The Bank continued to prosper and grow, and by 1833 it needed larger facilities. In 1835, after passage of a law extending the charter of the bank, it was recommended that a lot be purchased and plans and estimates for a new banking house be procured.

New Banking House Erected

Thomas Hugh Walter of Philadelphia was one of the leading architects of the country. He was selected to prepare the plans. He apparently was a favored architect in West Chester since he designed the Court House, the jail and the main building of the First Presbyterian Church, as well as the Memorial Hall. It is interesting to note that he was also the architect of the Senate and Representative wings and of the present dome of the Capitol at Washington, D. C.

The West Chester Railroad built a spur from Whiteman to Kirklyn for the purpose of transporting the marble for the bank from the quarry to West Chester.

In 1837 the bank moved into its new home. The cost of the new banking house was about \$30,000. The handsome banking house remains unchanged today and is worthy of the great artist who planned it. In 1874, the interior of the bank was entirely remodelled and made more convenient and new fire and burglar-proof vaults were erected.

Security Systems

Nearly a month before the bank opened, a vault costing \$16.00 was built. In 1815, the Bank paid 28 cents for powder and lead for guarding of the Bank, and in November of 1815 a bill for \$8.00 was presented for a bed and a pair of blankets, apparently for the guard.

In 1816, an iron chest was ordered and on April 25, 1820, the Bank agreed to pay the Borough \$50.00 per year towards the salary of a "nightly watch," provided his sentry box was placed on the curb of the bank pavement.

The minutes of the board of directors contain numerous references to the purchase of iron boxes, patent locks, safes, and the employment of a night watchman and the putting of iron gratings on the windows. For many years two night watchmen slept in the bank. In 1870, the first burglar alarm system was put into the bank; in 1874 a new vault was built; in 1889, a fire and burglar-proof safe deposit vault was constructed; and in 1908, a new burglar protective system was installed.

Prosperity and Panic

The bank continued to prosper as the railroads were built and Pennsylvania completed her extensive system of canals. This was a period of marked growth in business and rapid bank expansion.

The first charter expired in 1825 and was promptly renewed for a period of 12 years. In 1837 it received its third charter, this time for 15 years.

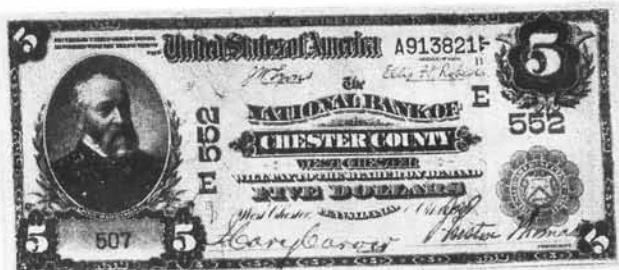
The circulating notes of the Bank were renewed from time to time as necessity for them arose. For example, on July 1, 1834, \$176,000 in \$5, \$10 and \$20 bills; \$120,000 in \$500 and \$1,000 bills; and \$168,000 in \$50 and \$100 bills were ordered to be printed from a new plate. On October 14 of the same year a committee was appointed to count, compare and destroy the old notes on hand, and reported that they had found and burnt such notes to the amount of \$409,455. Similar entries were made in the minutes of the bank at intervals during the time that it operated under the state charter.

The panic of 1837 came early in that year. Confidence was everywhere shaken as the disastrous panic swept throughout the country. The state banks suspended specie payments and many of them failed. Many business houses went into bankruptcy and a severe business depression occurred for the next five or six years. The bank note circulation in the nation was rapidly contracted from \$149,000,000 in 1837 to \$58,000,000 in 1843.

On May 6, 1852, the officers and employees of the bank requested that their salaries be reduced until more prosperous times occurred. The board members also reduced their compensation for attendance at meetings from one dollar to fifty cents per day.

Counterfeiting Problems

Counterfeit notes seem to have caused much annoyance and trouble at this time. On July 30, 1844, a committee was appointed to take such measures as deemed right in order to arrest the counterfeitors of the bank's notes and if possible to obtain the plates used by them. They apparently were successful in part, since on October 18 a James Young was paid a reward of \$100.00 for his time and trouble in arresting the counterfeiter of plates of the bank. In May of 1846 a payment of \$50.00 was made to two New York police officers for arresting counterfeitors and delivering the plate to the bank.



National Currency of the National Bank of Chester County

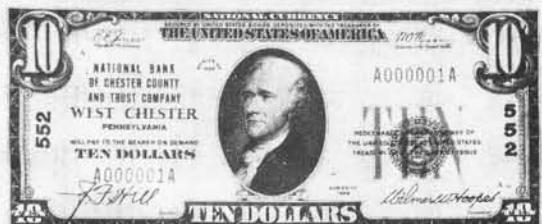
In 1855, the cashier was authorized to contract for the necessary guards against "photographic counterfeiting." The same year the bank joined the Eastern Banking Association for the Detection of Counterfeiting and in 1860 became a member of the Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting.

The Great Robbery

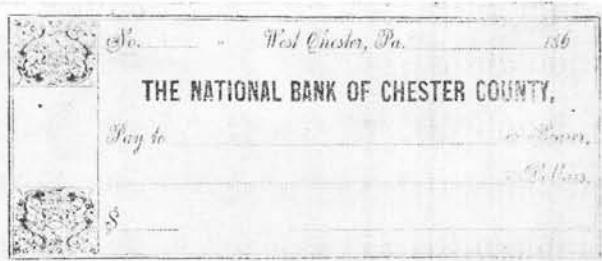
The most stirring episode of this period was the great robbery of 1847. For many years it had been the duty of the president of the bank to make exchanges of paper issues of banks in good standing for the paper of his own bank. On December 23, 1847, Dr. Darlington was carrying \$51,000 of the bank's notes in a small hand trunk to Philadelphia, and when his attention was diverted for a moment his trunk disappeared. A reward of \$5,000 was offered for the recovery of the stolen money, and \$540,000 in new notes was struck off at once. This new emission was distinguished from the old by the use of red ink. All old notes were called in and not issued again. These steps were designed to counteract the attempts of robbers to put the stolen notes into circulation. Subsequently the men implicated in the robbery were arrested and three of them convicted. Ultimately the bank recovered over four-fifths of the stolen money.

Effects of the Civil War

In 1861, with the Civil War and the great struggle for the life of the nation, the bank ordered 10 pistols, and in April of that year 25 rifles were purchased for the use of the "Home Guards." In June it invested \$10,000 in the War Loan of the state and in July, 1863, it promptly loaned the state its proportion of the money needed to pay the militia called into service at the time of Lee's invasion of Pennsylvania (the Battle of Gettysburg). It



Sheet of small-size National Bank Notes



Blank check on the National Bank of Chester County, circa 1860-70

also loaned a large sum of money to the commissioners of Chester County, thus enabling them to pay bounties to stimulate the enlistments and avert the necessity for a draft in the county.

A National Bank

At the suggestion of Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, the National Banking Act finally became law in February, 1863, and the Bank of Chester County became the National Bank of Chester County on October 25, 1864. As fast as the circulating notes of the Bank of Chester County came into the possession of the new National Bank, they were retired and destroyed. The bank promptly deposited United States bonds with the Treasurer of the United States as security for its new circulation.

On December 27, 1874, in consequence of the excessive amount of silver coin in circulation, the board of directors resolved not to receive the "trade" dollar on general deposit.

Not only did the Bank survive the first hundred years but it continues today. In 1964 it published a book entitled "150 Years of a Bank and People."

The National Bank of Chester County's charter was number 552 and it issued notes of the First, Second and Third Charter Series as well as the small series of 1929.

As an association with Glenn's previous article, it is interesting to note that the Delaware County National Bank (charter #355) and the National Bank of Chester County (charter #552) became the Southeast National Bank following a merger in 1970.

REFERENCES:

1. The National Bank of Chester County, S. Burnham, 1914
2. Same, Revision, 1928
3. The Story of 13 North High Street, A. E. James, 1960
4. 150 Years of a Bank and People, Edward Shenton, 1964

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT: Special thanks to G. Smedley for his encouragement in publishing this article.

More Library Notes

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A Rhode Island Banker

By S. K. Whitfield

Olney Arnold was born in Newton, Massachusetts on January 17, 1822. Raised in Woonsocket, then a part of Cumberland, Rhode Island, he became a bank cashier as a young man. In 1853, he moved to Pawtucket, Rhode Island, after being elected cashier of the Peoples Bank of North Providence. Pawtucket, now a large city, was only a small village in North Providence at the time. In 1863, Arnold organized the First National Bank of Pawtucket and became cashier. The assets of the Peoples Bank were finally merged with the First National Bank in 1865; Arnold was elected president of the new bank in 1875.

During the Civil War Arnold organized military companies for active service and acted as commissioner and superintendent of drafts in Rhode Island. For this service he was promoted to the rank of Major General of Militia. General Arnold led an active public life in local politics, the Universalist Church, charitable organizations and various societies. Other business interests included the Cumberland Mills and the Dexter Yarn Company. He also organized the Pawtucket Electric Lighting Company. He was a candidate for state governor, U. S. senator and U. S. representative.

Olney Arnold was a typically successful banker of the 19th century who left a legacy to paper money collectors and historians in the notes that bear his signature.

REFERENCE

History of Providence County R.I. Edited by Richard M. Bayles, Vol. II, pp. 102-104, New York, W. W. Preston & Co., 1891



(Olney Arnold)

Gen. Olney Arnold, Yankee banker.



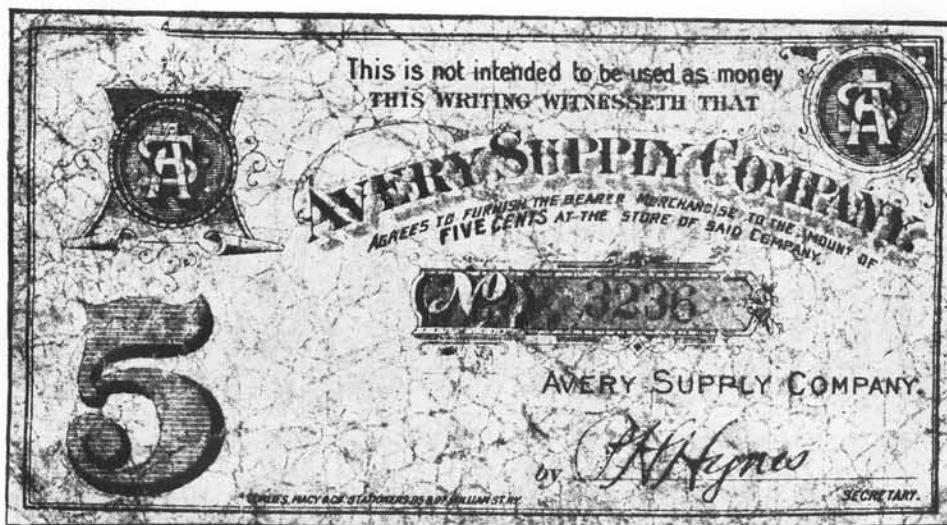
Obsolete note signed by Olney Arnold as cashier.



First Charter note signed by Arnold as president.
(Note illustrated courtesy Robert A. Condo)

Avery Supply Co., Monroe County, Iowa

By Art Cady, III



Avery Supply Co. scrip worth five cents in merchandise

The Avery Supply Company of Avery, Iowa was the company store of the Smokey Hollow Coal Company. The Smokey Hollow Company had a number of mines in and around Monroe County, Iowa.

In 1893, the Smokey Hollow Company was located on a slope near Avery on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad. It employed about 135 men.

P. H. Hynes, the man whose signature is on the pictured note, was superintendent of the Smokey Hollow Coal Company from 1893 to 1914. It is difficult to pin down the

exact date on which this note was issued, but I believe that it was sometime around 1913 or 1915, when the company opened a mine in Hiteman, Iowa.

REFERENCES

1. Hickenlooper, Frank, *History of Monroe County, Iowa*, 1896, p. 341
2. *Report of State Mine Inspectors*: 1893, p. 23
3. *State Mine Inspectors Biennial Report*: 1914, p. 25
4. *Eighteenth Biennial Report of the State Mine Inspectors*: 1915, p. 13, 14, 29

Newly Discovered Utah Territorial Scrip

By Thomas F. Mason

IN CLEANING out an old home in Salt Lake City in mid-1972, a woman claimed to have discovered the printing plate for the scrip shown here and eight pieces of the currency. She declared that she threw the plate away but kept the prints.



According to Margaret Lester of the Utah State Historical Society, the vignette on the scrip is of Camp Floyd, Utah, and the scrip itself was used as currency in the camp. From 1857 to 1860, the camp was evidently used by distressed settlers where they could buy and sell army animals and wagons. Probably the five dollar presentation amount was final credit for three dollars invested in merchandise.

Although details are somewhat hazy and assistance is solicited from anyone who has more information, it seems that the "Utah War" which broke out in 1857 between the federal government and the Utah settlers precipitated the conditions that led to issuance of the scrip. When Brigham Young learned that 2,500 federal troops at Fort Leavenworth were ordered to Fort Bridger to bivouac, he declared martial law and forbade the federals to enter Utah.

He also ordered his territorial militia to destroy the Russell & Majors wagon trains and supplies. In October the militia did attack the freighters, so the federals advanced on Salt Lake by way of Soda Springs to protect the trains. Later in November during a typical Wyoming blizzard, Russell & Majors lost more of its animals and supplies to the elements. The federals were ordered to leave Camp Floyd and sell to the Mormons what supplies remained, perhaps utilizing this scrip.

Russell & Majors billed the government for a half million dollars for the loss of its property that the troops failed to protect. Meanwhile, Camp Floyd was renamed Fort Critenden in February, 1861 and abandoned July 27, 1861. It was replaced by the present Camp Douglas.

Not visible in the photograph is the inscription at the lower left reading "Engr. by D. McKenzie G.S.L. City."

(Continued on Page 32, Col. 2)

Kokomo's Only Wildcat Bank

By Louis H. Haynes



Kokomo, Indiana, the "City of Firsts," was founded in 1844. Indiana became a state in 1816, but at that time the north and central parts were still Indian Territory. Kokomo was founded on the Miami Indian Reservation and named for a renegade Indian chief named Ko Ko Mo. So the first bank in Kokomo was well named—Indian Reserve Bank—as there were Indians all around those parts then.

The Indian Reserve Bank, organized in 1854, was the first in Howard County, Indiana, as well. David Foster, founder of Kokomo was president and John Behan, Cashier. This bank was one of over a hundred in the state that were organized under the General Banking Law of 1852 (Indiana). This law was also called the Free Banking Law. Knowing how easy it was to start a bank in Indiana then, "free" was the proper word, as all one needed was a printing outfit and a suitcase to carry the printed bills, and he had a bank.

Securities of the Indian Reserve Bank had a market value of \$23,250.00. It had in circulation around \$23,616.00. So if all of the securities were valid ones (many weren't—just pieces of printed paper turned in to the state), the bank was very solvent. It was a small bank compared to today's standards, but at that time money was scarce, and barter and trading prevailed.

This first Kokomo bank had notes printed in four denominations, \$1.00, \$2.00, \$5.00, and \$10.00, by Danforth, Wright & Co. of Philadelphia, Pa. and New York, N. Y. The dollar bill shows a horse drinking from a trough, a cabin, and a well plus a man felling a tree. The two-dollar bill pictures an Indian, a train with an eagle below, and the man felling a tree. The five-dollar bill has the "Goddess of Liberty," an Indian on a shield, a spread eagle above two horses and a steamboat, train, and factories, plus the man felling a tree. The ten-dollar note pictures a farmyard scene with a cabin in the background, the state seal, and an Indian family. This note is the only one that does not have the man felling a tree. Felling trees was an important occupation of those pioneers, as they had to clear for farmland and build buildings. Now we try to save the trees for the benefit of our environment.

One of the bank officials slept at the bank for the protection of the deposits. It was located on the west side of the square across from the Courthouse. Rumor has it that one night while the bank official was asleep in the building, someone sneaked in and stole \$15,000.00 of the bank's funds. This amount was approximately the amount that Howard County had deposited during the day from tax collections. Since it was a \$20,000.00 bank, this theft broke it and also set the Howard County Treasury back \$15,000.00. Thus Kokomo's only wildcat bank became another "broken bank."

This great theft occurred in 1858 and eliminated all banking services in Kokomo. The next bank was not formed until during the Civil War in 1861, and by then the United States government was printing "greenbacks" which ended the wildcat period.

Utah Territorial Scrip

(Continued from Page 31)

McKenzie, who was born in 1833, was apprenticed at the age of 11½ for seven years to learn the engraver's trade and later gained employment as a letter engraver. He emigrated to Utah in 1854. There, one of his first tasks was to engrave the Deseret currency plates and to assist in printing them for the Deseret Currency Association.

In September, 1857, McKenzie participated in the Echo Canyon expedition against Johnston's army as a lieutenant and assisted in building barricades and fortifications to stop the advance of the enemy.

From 1861 to 1866 he served as disbursing clerk at the Presiding Bishop's Store House. From that time on he devoted his entire time to the Salt Lake Theater and is actually more famous for his acting than his engraving. He died in 1912. The source for this information is the Latter-Day Saints Biographical Encyclopedia, by Andrew Jenson, Vol. II, p. 670, published in 1914.

SECRETARY'S REPORT**New Member Roster**

No.	New Members	Dealer or Collector	Specialty
3611	Robert D. Osterholm, 110 Omaha Mall, Omaha, Neb. 68114	D	
3612	T. S. Carney, 506 West 3rd St., Sterling, Ill. 61081	C	U. S. small-size notes
3613	John E. Payne, 4575 Cooper Rd., Cincinnati, Ohio 45242	C	U. S. large-size notes and Silver Certificates
3614	Bill Kiszely, P. O. Box 9422, Lansing, Mich. 48909	C	Foreign bank notes
3615	Ronald L. Groff, 140 Horseshoe Road, Leola, Pa. 17540	C	
3616	Allen L. Hopp, Rt. 1, Box 216, Shelton, Wash. 98584	C	Confederate States notes
3617	Neil Sherman, M.D., 35 East 35th St., New York, N. Y. 10016	C	U. S. large-size notes (excluding Nationals)
3618	J. L. Irish, P. O. Box 129, Abernathy, Texas 79311	C	Texas Nationals
3619	Randall L. Pitts, P. O. Box 125, Kenton, Tenn. 38233	C	National Bank Notes and obsolete notes of Tenn.
3620	Lawrence Alexander, 5410 Todd Ave., Baltimore, Md. 21206	C	
3621	Frank J. Morchak, 1020 Pennfield Rd., Cleveland Hts., Ohio 44121	C	
3622	Anthony Cecala, 2029 72nd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y. 11204	C	U. S. large-size notes
3623	Bernard F. Baum, 1011 Arlington Blvd., #W-922, Arlington, Va. 22209	C	
3624	Garland L. Kincaid, 2628 E. Archer, Tulsa, Okla. 74110	C, D	U. S. Silver Certificates
3625	Geo. K. Dillingham, P. O. Box 329, Floral Park, N. Y. 11001	C	Type collector
3626	John S. Carilli, 221 S. Wells St., Sisterville, W. Va. 26175	C	
3627	Leo E. Heagerty, 423 Hurlingham Ave., San Mateo, CA 94402	C	
3628	Charles F. Drapela, Box 1148, El Campo, Texas 77437	C	Texas Nationals
3629	Gordon D. Rammer, 566 Sutter St., Salinas CA 93901	C	U. S., Colonial, broken bank notes
3630	Klaus Selinheimo, Lepolantie 21 c/o KOP, 00660 Helsinki 66, Finland	C	Russia, Finland, Sweden, Baltic countries, Poland & Hungary
3631	Anthony C. Navarro, 1417 N. Highland Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15206	C, D	Foreign, all types
3632	Stanwood K. Bolton, Jr., 39 Quaboag Road, Acton, Mass. 01720	C	Argentina, Brazil and South America in general; U. S. checks
3633	Aubrey T. Haddock, 1107 Sunset Road, New Bern, N. C. 28560	C	Currency pertaining to New Bern, N. C.
3634	Otto V. Barlow, 1025 Olive St. #2, Santa Barbara, CA 93101	C	Colonial and pre-Civil War issue, broken bank notes
3635	Donald F. Sionne, 2240-4 W. Willard St., Long Beach, CA 90810	C	\$1.00 F.R.N.'s, blocks
3636	Samuel A. Gard, 5381 Coral Ave., Cape Coral, Fla. 33904	C	Federal Reserve Notes
3637	Joe L. Hensley, 2315 Blackmore, Madison, Ind. 47250	C	U. S. large-size notes
3638	Jack Ladinsky, 1107 Chantal Lane, Olivette, Mo. 63132	C, D	
3639	Gary Lonnon, P. O. Box 3, Cerro Gordo, Ill. 61818	C	Illinois National Currency
3640	Ken C. Welch, "Banyandal" 15 Nepean Ave., Penrith 2750, Australia	C	Numismatic literature
3641	John V. Parker, Jr., 711 So. Oak St., Hinsdale, Ill. 60521	C	National Bank Notes
3642	David Faulkner, P. O. Box 205, Shelbyville, Ill. 62565	C	Illinois National Bank Notes
3643	A. Raymond Auclair, 132 Bennett Street, Woonsocket, R. I. 02895	C, D	
3644	Gary L. Swelander, 1111 South 7th St., #13, Minneapolis, Minn. 55415	C	Allied and Axis military currency
3645	Michael A. Zier, P. O. Box 660, Washington, D. C. 20044	C	National Currency, small-size
3646	Don F. Wiegel, 233 Pennsylvania Ave., Shreveport, La. 71105	C	Louisiana, especially the City of Shreveport
3647	Philip A. Germann, P. O. Box 847, Galesburg, Ill. 61401	C	National Bank Notes of Quincy, Ill.
3648	Ray Gay, P. O. Box 52, Wadley, Ala. 36276	C	
3649	David S. Lande, 14 Horatio Street, New York, N. Y. 10014	C	U. S. large and small-size notes, and fractional currency-type collection

3650	Robert A. Arnel, 959 Allen Lane, Woodmere, L. I., N. Y. 11598	C	U. S. small-size notes
3651	Richard L. Mark, 7 Beechwood Dr., Elnora, N. Y. 12065	C, D	\$1 Federal Reserve Notes
3652	Lloyd Anderson, Otis, Colo. 80743	C	U. S. small-size \$1 notes
3653	John Fern, Rt. 5, Box 206-W, Excelsior, Minn. 55331	D	National Bank Notes
3654	Eugene Bernstein, 1694 Beacon St., Brookline, Mass. 02146	C	Colonial
3655	Donald Mark, Rural Route 2, Adel, Iowa 50003	C	Iowa National Currency—large and small-size notes; \$1 F.R.N.'s
3656	John C. Boswell, P. O. Box 1061, Richardson, Texas 75080	C	U. S. large-size notes
3657	Ed. Holter, 1810 Sunset Drive, Mandan, N. Dak. 58554	C	National Bank Notes
3658	M. Eugene Pfautz, 306 N. 8th St., Denver, Pa. 17517	C, D	National Currency
3659	Francis W. Johnson, 141 Michigan Circle, LRAFB, Jacksonville, Ark. 72076	C	U. S. large-size notes
3660	Harry W. Bass, Jr. Trust Estate, 1150 Mercantile Dallas Bldg., Dallas, Texas 75201	C	U. S. and Confederate
3661	Kenneth J. Malmberg, M.D., P. O. Box 130, Auburn, Ill. 62615	C	National Currency
3662	Martin D. Scisorek, 4929 Van Noord Ave., Sherman Oaks, CA 91403	C	National Currency, large-size
3663	Nino J. Marini, 155 W. Main St., Rochester, N. Y. 14614	C	World type only
3664	William C. Casey, 109 West Third St., Cedar Falls, Iowa 50613	C, D	U. S. large-size \$1 and \$2 notes
3665	Arthur Leary, 3030 Spencer Hwy., Pasadena, Texas 77504	C, D	\$1 types, FRN's by blocks, errors
3666	J. T. Wright, 17 West 10th St., Columbus, Ga. 31901	C	U. S.
3667	Richard Levesque, 8930 Langdon Lane, Houston, Texas 77036	C	Mexico, Canada and U. S.
3668	Allan K. Plimack, 404-405 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md. 21202	C	Fractional currency
3669	Matt J. Gazso, 23793 Gessner Road, No. Olmsted, Ohio 44070	C	U. S. National Currency—Western States
3670	Jerome F. O'Connor, 25 Hodge Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. 14222	C	National Currency of Nebraska
3671	Ralph Brodo, 633 No. 8th Street, Newark, N. J. 07107	C	Federal Reserve Notes
3672	Richard E. Lowrey, M.D., P. O. Box 1110, Cedar Ridge, CA 95924	C	Large-size type notes; small-size U. S. Notes, Silver Ctfs. and \$1.00 F.R.N.'s
3673	William Symmonds, 236 E. 88th St., New York, N. Y. 10028	C	Notes of Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia
3674	Russell Klausch, 1205 Center St., Watertown, Wis. 53094	C	All \$1.00 notes (FRN, etc.)
3675	Jimmie Ray Smith, P. O. Box 343, Mt. Pleasant, Tenn. 38474	C	Errors and misprints
3676	Don Quiggins, 14561 Wakefield Ave., Westminster, CA 90040	C	Large and small-size \$1 notes, National Currency
3677	John J. Nichols, 10647 Irma Ave., Tujunga, CA 91042	C	Michigan National Bank Notes, scrip, etc.
3678	Timothy Nestler, 13 Pennington Ave., Waldwick, N. J. 07463	C	Colonial, Continental, broken bank notes, Confederate
3679	Edwin J. Pahucky, 3314 Peronne Ave., Norfolk, Va. 23509	C	Large and small-size notes; \$1 F.R.N.'s
3680	Joel E. Brown, 8116 Catalpa Lane, El Paso, Texas 79925	C	World type only
3681	Samuel A. Whitworth, 1041 Eastridge Dr., Lincoln, Nebr. 68510	C	Small-size notes of all types
3682	Malcolm C. Thompson, Ph. D.	C	Large-size type notes; small-size U. S.
3683	Hubert Rush, 40 So. Valley Ave., Vineland, N. J. 08360	C	Notes, Silver Ctfs. and \$1.00 F.R.N.'s
3684	S/Sgt. Kenneth M. Miller, CO C 3BN 63 Armor, APO New York 09178	C	Notes of Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia
3685	John F. Pensyl, 1370 Camino Manadero, Santa Barbara, CA 93111	C	All \$1.00 notes (FRN, etc.)
3686	Dr. W. E. Caldwell, Box 190, Baldwyn, Miss. 38824	C	Errors and misprints
3687	Richard M. Kirka, 17865 Albion, Detroit, Mich. 48234	C	Large-size type notes; small-size U. S.
3688	Vince Pluskota, 420 Railroad Ave., South Amboy, N. J. 08879	C	Notes, Silver Ctfs. and \$1.00 F.R.N.'s
3689	Wayne W. Moser, P. O. Box 4123, Trenton, N. J. 08610	C	Notes of Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia
3690	Joseph L. Gallo, 6222 Little River Tpk., Alexandria, Va. 22312	C, D	All \$1.00 notes (FRN, etc.)
3691	Alan E. Washor, 19 Deerfield Road, East Brunswick, N. J. 08816	C	World type only

3692	Clayton Walters, P. O. Box 802, Sand Springs, Okla. 74063	C, D	U. S. small-size notes
3693	Robert B. Jones, M.D., 1952 Hillsboro Rd., Wilmington, N. C. 28401	C	U. S., N. C. notes, M.P.C.'s
3694	Marina M. Marshall, 6624 Craig Rd., Merriam, Kans. 66202	C	U. S. large-size notes
3695	John De Angelo, 279 Newport Ave., Quincy, Mass. 02170	C	Types
3696	J. G. Peppel, Rt. 1, Box 323A, Micanopy, Fla. 32667	C	U. S. small-size notes
3697	Robert J. O'Kennon, 108 Williams St., Hopewell, Va. 23860	C	U. S. types
3699	David B. Carlson, 49 Buttles Road, Granby, Conn. 06035	C	Japanese notes
3700	Mark E. Freehill, 5 Darius Ave., Narrabeen N.S.W. 2101, Australia	C	British Colonial & Commonwealth; Portuguese & French Colonies

Deceased

1393 Wilbur B. Moorman

301 Edgar J. Tucker

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY - DUES

The Secretary wishes to report that many members did not indicate on the tab, when renewing their memberships in SPMC, whether or not they wanted their names listed in the new directory to be published in 1973, and their specialties. Therefore, he has adopted the following procedures:

1. When not otherwise specified, the name will be listed.
2. Names of members who requested no listing in the 1970 directory and who did not indicate their wish for 1973 will find that they are not listed in the new directory, either. (However, several members who requested their names not be published in 1970 have now indicated that they wish to have their names listed in the forthcoming directory. Also, the reverse is true.)
3. A large number of members failed to indicate their collecting specialties. Therefore, such information cannot be listed for them as their collecting interests may have changed from what is presently shown on the records.

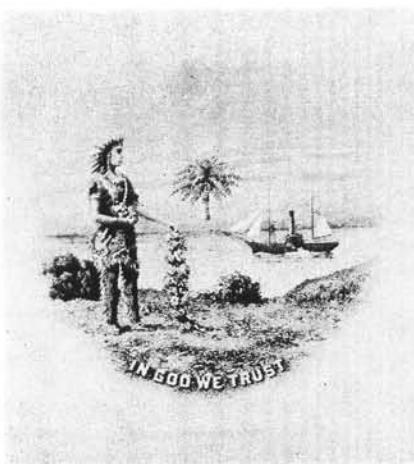
Members who joined after October 1, 1972 (membership number higher than 3610) did not receive dues notices which requested information for the directory, as their dues were already paid for 1973. The names of all paid-up members as of June 30, 1973, will be included in the directory, except for those who notify the Secretary not to publish their names.

DUES—In case you have forgotten to pay your dues for 1973, this is a reminder for you to immediately send your check for \$5.00 to our Treasurer, M. O. Warns, P. O. Box 1840, Milwaukee, Wis. 53201.

Vernon L. Brown, SECRETARY
P. O. Box 8984, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33310

SPMC at Texas Show

A regional meeting and luncheon of SPMC will be held in connection with the annual convention of the Texas Numismatic Association at Fort Worth's Tarrant County Convention Center on March 31, 1973. It will begin at noon and Tom Bain will be in charge, which in itself guarantees a good time for all! Consult the convention bulletin board for location.

FLORIDA MATERIAL**FLORIDA NATIONALS****LARGE & SMALL****FLORIDA OBSOLETES****WARREN HENDERSON**

P. O. Box 1358, Venice, Fla. 33595

MONEY MART

FOR USE BY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY

PAPER MONEY will accept classified advertising from members on a basis of 5c per word, with a minimum charge of \$1.00. The primary purpose of the ads is to assist members in exchanging, buying, selling, or locating specialized material and disposing of duplicates. Copy must be non-commercial in nature. At present there are no special classifications but the first three words will be printed in capital letters. Copy must be legibly printed or typed, accompanied by prepayment made payable to the Society of Paper Money Collectors, and reach the Editor, Barbara R. Mueller, 225 S. Fischer Ave., Jefferson, Wis. 53549 by May 10, 1973. Word count: Name and address will count for five words. All other words and abbreviations, figure combinations and initials counted as separate words. No check copies. 10% discount for four or more insertions of the same copy. Sample ad and word count:

WANTED: CONFEDERATE FACSIMILES by Upham for cash or trade for FRN block letters, \$1 SC, U. S. obsolete. John Q. Member, 000 Last St., New York, N. Y. 10015.
(22 words; \$1; SC; U. S.; FRN counted as one word each)

(Because of ever-increasing costs, no receipts for MONEY MART ads will be sent unless specifically requested.)

WANTED: U. S. SMALL Notes—F.R.N. all 1950-\$5.00 Districts 6-8, 1950 \$10.00 Districts 6-8-11, 1950A \$10.00 Districts 6-11. Condition G to Unc. Irving L. Swanson, 805 Delta Ave., Gladstone, MI 49837 (47)

WANTED: SOUTH CAROLINA colonial, obsolete and National Bank Notes. Top prices for S. C. proofs. Austin M. Sheeheen, Jr., P. O. Box 428, Camden, S. C. 29020 (48)

WANTED: BROKEN BANK notes and sheets of the New England States for my collection. I will travel within New England and New York for large offerings. Top prices paid, write with description and price wanted or send notes for my offer. No obligation. John Ferreri, P. O. Box 33, Storrs, Conn 06268 (46)

TEXAS NATIONALS WANTED. Singles and sheets for my collection, especially West, Longview, Taylor, Ennis, Sonora, Granger. Marvin Mikeska, Box 26, Longview, Tex. 75601 (46)

LINCOLN, PA. NATIONAL notes wanted Charter No. 3198. Large or small, any type, any denomination, or uncut sheets. Price and describe. Elmer E. Pierce, P. O. Box 131, Ephrata, PA 17522

WANTED: NATIONAL BANK Notes issued on Texas banks. All denominations. John R. Culver, 107 W. Wall St., Midland, TX 79701

OLD BONDS, STOCKS: (Mississippi Union Bank; Planters), paper money, coins, Moody's, Poor's, railroad items, deeds, mortgages, notes. American, Russian, Chinese, etc. Hubert Park Beck, 523 W. 121 St., New York, NY 10027

MILITARY PAYMENT CERTIFICATES wanted. Series #461 through #692. Paying higher prices for CU notes. Want list available. Postage returned for all inquiries. Sam Miller, Box 2443 C.S., Pullman, WA 99163

WANTED: GERMAN NOTGELD in quantity: collections, accumulations, dealer's stock, publications. Price or describe for offer. Frank B. Fritchle, 1163 Pomegranate St., Sunnyvale, CA 94087

MASSACHUSETTS OBSOLETE CURRENCY: I want notes, checks, vignettes, proofs, scrip, especially items on Boston banks. Price and describe or send for fair offer. James F. Stone, Box 125, Milford, NH 03055

WANTED: WISCONSIN NATIONAL currency. To fill gaps in extensive personal collection. Premiums paid for nice Wisconsin uncut sheets of National Bank Notes. No Milwaukee notes, please. L. J. Waters, P. O. Box 1051, Madison, WI 53701

SOUTH CAROLINA OBSOLETE notes, scrip, and related items urgently wanted. Highest prices. Bill McLees, P. O. Box 496, Walhalla, SC 29691

NATIONAL BANK NOTES from all states for trade. I am especially interested in notes from Oklahoma and Arkansas. However, I will trade for interesting notes from many of the other states. Please let me know what you are interested in. I may have something you need. Dale Ennis, Box 14, Coalgate, OK 74538 (46)

MONTANA NATIONALS WANTED for personal collection. Will trade Montana and Idaho duplicates or purchase. Milton M. Sloan, Whitefish, MT 59937 (46)

WANTED: OBSOLETE NOTES on "Indian Reserve Bank," Kokomo, Indiana, 1856-1858, any denomination. Louis H. Haynes, 1101 E. Fisher, Kokomo, IN 46901 (46)

WANTED: MILITARY CURRENCY WW II especially Military Payment Certificates. Fair prices depending on condition. Clark Hutchason, P. O. Box 1773, Burlingame, CA 94010 (46)

MONTANA NATIONALS WANTED: Large or small size. Will pay cash or trade other state currency that I have. Price and describe or send insured for my fair offer. Newton J. Cummings, Box 397, Malta, MT 59538 (46)

NORTHAMPTON AND SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts Nationals wanted. Large and small. Describe with best price to Robert Cornell, P. O. Box 9, Northampton, MA 01060 (48)

MINNESOTA NATIONALS WANTED: Small or large-size. Will pay cash or trade. Please describe fully and advise your preferences as to state you desire. Second needs are for North Dakota, South Dakota or Montana. John R. Palm, 18475 Thorpe Rd., Deephaven, Wayzata, Minn. 55391 (48)

MISSOURI CURRENCY WANTED: Nationals, obsolete and bank checks from St. Louis, Maplewood, Clayton, Manchester, Luxemburg, Carondelet and St. Charles. Ronald Horstman, Route 2, Gerald, Mo. 63037 (48)

WANTED PAPER MONEY: Russia and Baltic States collection or better singles. Describe and price or ship for my offer. M. Byckoff, Box 786, Bryte, CA 95605 (46)

WANTED: SPMC JOURNAL Paper Money Vol. 2, 1963, Nos. 1-3 and 4. I will pay \$7.50 apiece! for a good clean copy of each. Write first! Duane Kelley, 833 Shoemaker Rd., Webster, NY 14580

COLLECTOR SELLING OUT: 1,000 #1 S.C. and F.R.N.; 100 \$2; 50 \$5; 90 \$10; 7 \$50; 30 large currency; 60 fractionals; 150 foreign. Circulated to uncirculated. Fair price to fellow collectors. Betsy Gamble, 905 S.W. 27 Ave., Miami, FL 33135

FIRST PERSON TO send correct address of John Johnston, Texas area, formerly Boise, Idaho, receives \$5 1929 National note. "Coin-Covers," Box 1305, Cheyenne, WY 82001

CASH PAID FOR all Missouri broken bank notes, store scrip, advertising notes and books and documents relating the Missouri banking. Especially want material from the territorial and statehood periods. Write first. R. Schmidt, 1523 Wayne, Cape Girardeau, MO 63701

COLONIAL, CONTINENTAL, ALSO Vermont obsolete paper money for trade or sale. No coins. General Stiles, 328 N. Ocean Blvd., Pompano Beach, FL 33062

WANTED: TEXAS COUNTY and Treasury warrants. Also need Alabama private scrip, Criswell # M-80. William Manning, 4636 Wellesley #107, Fort Worth, TX 76107

EXCHANGE J*, JA (1969), JA (1969A) for 1963, 63A or 63B stars (excluding J). Phil MacKay, Box 235, Osceola, MO 64776

WANTED: BB, BC, and LA 1969B singles with serial numbers higher than 99840000, 1969 C's higher than B76160000D, and 1969 D's between B26240001A and B32640000A. The Rev. Frank H. Hutchins, 924 West End Ave., New York, NY 10025 (48)

WANTED: MILITARY PAYMENT certificates and currency W. W. II. Send list with prices or ship for highest prices. Clark Hutchason, P. O. Box 1773, Burlingame, CA 94010 (50)

JAPANESE NOTES WANTED: Hello, I am a new member. Would like to hear from anyone who may have Japanese material for sale, either collectors or dealers. Will be happy to answer all correspondence. Collecting by plate numbers, as well as by type. Will buy singles, collections, or lots. David B. Carlson, 49 Buttles Rd., Granby, CT 06035

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATES wanted. Need 1933, 1907 and older certificates. Especially interested in Washington State. Will buy or trade. T. W. Sheehan, P. O. Box 14, Seattle, WA 98111

RHODE ISLAND NATIONALS and obsolete bank notes wanted for my collection. Also Blackstone, Mass. Price and described. George J. Cormier, 32 Birch St., Woonsocket, RI 02895 (48)

WANTED: 1969A ED-1969B I star \$1.00 Federal Reserve Note, CU only. Quote price. Write W. D. Lichtry, 3209 E. Fountain Blvd., Colorado Springs, CO 80910

WILL TRADE MY 25 unc. 1864 CSA 50c notes for equal number of signed and dated Bank Notes. Write best offer. Helen H. Williamson, 628 Belleville Ave., Brewton, AL 36426

WANTED

IOWA

IOWA

IOWA

IOWA

NATIONAL BANK NOTES

From the following **IOWA** cities and towns:

Algona
Bancroft
Belmond
Bode
Britt
Buffalo Center
Burt
Clarion
Corwith
Crystal Lake

Dayton
Eagle Grove
Farnhamville
Forest City
Fort Dodge
Galva
Garner
Gilmore City
Goldfield
Gowrie
Holstein

Humboldt
Ida Grove
Jewell
Kanawha
Klemme
Lake City
Lake Mills
Lehigh
Odebolt
Pomeroy
Rake

Renwick
Rockwell City
Sac City
Sioux City
Swea City
Thompson
Titonka
Webster City
Wesley
Williams

Please state condition and price or send insured for my fair offer to

WILLIAM R. HIGGINS, JR.

BOX 64, OKOBONI, IOWA 51355

CHOICE U.S. LARGE-SIZE PAPER MONEY

For the New Collector and the Advanced Specialist

Fr. 31:	Series 1880 L.T. \$1; large red seal. Crisp AU/Unc. Conservatively graded; only the semblance of an old "teller's" fold separates this rarity from the "CU" classification. A most elusive type note	\$295.00
Fr. 35:	Series 1880 L.T. \$1; small red seal. CU Gem	\$ 65.00
Fr. 37:	Series 1917 L.T. \$1. CU Gem "STAR" note #8575060B	\$ 55.00
Fr. 40:	Series 1923 L.T. \$1. CU Gem Serial #A210B	\$ 70.00
Fr. 42:	Series 1869 L.T. \$2. A beautiful crisp note; in this grade as scarce as the \$20 of the series!	\$395.00
Fr. 47:	Series 1875 L.T. \$2. Choice AU	\$110.00
Fr. 52:	Series 1880 L.T. \$2. CU Gem	\$ 80.00
Fr. 56:	Series 1880 L.T. \$2. Crisp AU	\$ 85.00
Fr. 61a:	Series 1862 L.T. \$5. Crisp AU/Unc., First Obligation	\$175.00
Fr. 63:	Series 1863 L.T. \$5. CU Gem; Second Obligation	\$185.00
Fr. 69:	Series 1878 L.T. \$5. CU Gem. An underrated type note; a lovely specimen seldom located so choice	\$260.00
Fr. 71:	Series 1880 L.T. \$5. Crisp Unc.	\$ 85.00
Fr. 75:	Series 1880 L.T. \$5. Crisp Unc.	\$235.00
Fr. 99:	Series 1878 L.T. \$10. Crisp Unc.	\$250.00
Fr. 106:	Series 1880 L.T. \$10. CU Gem	\$225.00
Fr. 113:	Series 1880 L.T. \$10. CU Gem	\$125.00
Fr. 127:	Series 1869 L.T. \$20. CU Gem. The blue end-paper and scattered silk fibres throughout enhance the significance of this "Rainbow" series prime usage of the Bureau's "safety" paper	\$1,250.00
Fr. 128:	Series 1875 L.T. \$20. Crisp Unc.	\$395.00
Fr. 134:	Series 1880 L.T. \$20. CU; an ex. rare note	\$300.00
Fr. 136:	Series 1880 L.T. \$20. CU Gem	\$325.00
Fr. 142:	Series 1880 L.T. \$20. CU Gem	\$225.00
Fr. 147:	Series 1880 L.T. \$20. CU Gem	\$150.00
Fr. 167:	Series 1863 L.T. \$100. Extremely Fine. A choice example of our first \$100 note, issued during the Civil War period. Clean, vivid colors. This is the exact note as illustrated in Friedberg (7th ed., pg. 48), #77695 ..\$2,150.00	\$2,150.00
Fr. 215:	Series 1886 Silver \$1. Crisp Unc.	\$125.00
Fr. 217:	Series 1886 Silver \$1. Crisp AU/Unc	\$100.00
Fr. 219:	Series 1886 Silver \$1. Crisp Unc.	\$175.00
Fr. 221:	Series 1886 Silver \$1. CU Gem; the very rare final variety 1886 with the ornate reverse, and small red seal. Minor serendipity for the seal and signature collector	\$250.00
Fr. 224:	Series 1896 S.C. \$1. Crisp AU/Unc. A very acceptable specimen of the first "Educational" note	\$ 95.00
Fr. 244:	Series 1886 S.C. \$2. CU	\$199.50
Fr. 247:	Series 1896 S.C. \$2. Nice CU \$2 "Educational" note	\$350.00
Fr. 275:	Series 1899 S.C. \$5. Serial #K6; (CU Gem.) a "One-papa" showpiece	\$250.00
Fr. 289:	Series 1880 S.C. \$10. Crisp AU/Unc.	\$460.00
Fr. 291:	Series 1886 S.C. \$10. Nice, clean AU note	\$295.00
Fr. 298:	Series 1891 S.C. \$10. EF/AU	\$165.00
Fr. 318:	Series 1891 S.C. \$20. EF/AU	\$160.00
Fr. 321:	Series 1891 S.C. \$20. CU Gem; Very rare in this grade	\$345.00

Fr. 336: Series 1878 S.C. \$100. The countersigned variety; red ornate "100," lower center, obverse. Reverse $\frac{1}{3}$ horizontal blue end-paper. To date, only THREE notes have been traced (payable at Washington). A most formidable numismatic property, and a classic rarity. One corner has been professionally repaired, and this fact must be made known, since it is virtually indistinguishable to the naked eye unless called to the viewer's attention. E. Fine P.O.R.

Fr. 347:	Series 1890 Coin Note \$1. CU Gem perfection. (The paucity of the 1890 series in all denominations cannot be greatly overemphasized. They stand in rarity behind only Demand Notes and California Gold Bank Notes. The presence of so many fine specimens here belies their true rarity; these all came from a single collection acquired only recently, and we proudly offer them to SPMC members.)	\$425.00
Fr. 349:	Series 1890 C.N. \$1. CU Gem; slight reverse off-center	\$400.00
Fr. 352:	Series 1891 C.N. \$1. CU Gem	\$105.00
Fr. 353:	Series 1890 C.N. \$2. CU Gem. Another beauty within this series; of utmost rarity in this sharp, crackling condition. Over the years, we have actually seen more CU "Lazy" \$2s than 1890 \$2 Coin Notes in a similar grade! A salubrious find!	\$750.00
Fr. 357:	Series 1891 S.C. \$2. Crisp AU/Unc.	\$195.00
Fr. 359:	Series 1890 S.C. \$5. CU	\$550.00
Fr. 361:	Series 1890 S.C. \$5. Crisp AU/Unc.	\$495.00
Fr. 364:	Series 1891 \$5 C.N. CU	\$250.00

M. PERLMUTTER, P. O. BOX 48, WATERTOWN, MASS. 02172

(617) 332-6119, between 3-10 P.M., EST.

(Please see our "Wanted" ad also in this issue.)

Fr. 366:	Series 1890 C.N. \$10. CU Gem; VERY RARE brown seal CU	\$600.00
Fr. 368:	Series 1890 C.N. \$10. CU Gem; true perfection!	\$625.00
Fr. 369:	Series 1891 C.N. \$10. CU Gem	\$325.00

Fr. 377: Series 1890 C.N. \$100. CU Gem; the legendary "Watermelon" note. This note is ex-Philpott, and one of several owned by the late, beloved "Mr. Phil" during his lifetime. According to Mr. Philpott, he obtained this note from the Col. E.H.R. Green estate. It is the exact note (#A117656) as illustrated in the late Dr. F. A. Limpert's "United States Paper Money, Old Series, 1861-1923," (1950) 3rd ed., page 34. Attribution is duly noted just beneath the illustration. (The same note is also shown in the two earlier editions of Dr. Limpert's work.) This specimen was acquired from Mr. Philpott in 1965, and is being offered for the first time since then. The note shows evidence in the corners of having been mounted at one time; however, this IN NO WAY detracts from the overall appearance, as only the white border is involved. Of the only 120,000 \$100 "Watermelon" notes released for circulation, it is estimated that perhaps 20 to 30 have survived, with but a veritable few in strictly CU condition. This note is one of the select "few." P.O.R.

Fr. 378: Series 1891 C.N. \$100. Very Fine, with scorched edges. We believe this to be the same note offered by Mr. Philpott in January, 1959. (The Numismatist.) That offering, plus this, to the best of our knowledge, represents the **ONLY** offerings of this type note **EVER**, in a numismatic publication. Our research has only traced five specimens, and we are still not sure if one or two have been counted twice! Considered to be the rarest high-denomination type note in the paper spectrum (See "Paper Money", 1969; Vol. 8, No. 3, pg. 74; also 1971, Vol. 10, No. 2, pg. 43) due to the mysterious circumstances surrounding its issue. Although 16,000 notes were printed, **no specimen** was known in any collection until the early '40s (Wade). No books made reference to the existence of this note until 1st ed. Friedberg (1953). The initial appearance of this note was a revelation to all in the paper money field. Truly a museum-piece P.O.R.

Fr. 460:	Series 1875 \$100 1st Ch. Nat. Bank Note. Ex. Fine; Ch. #2681. THE STREATOR N.B., STREATOR, ILLINOIS. Ex.-Grinnell. Sharp, contrasting reverse colors; A RARE TYPE NOTE!	\$1,750.00
Fr. 520:	Series 1882 \$100 brownback. F/VF, and clear. Ch. #3200. THE PANHANDLE N.B., WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS	\$295.00
Fr. 577:	Series 1882 "TEN DOLLARS" reverse; Ex. Fine. Charter #2500. THE 1ST N.B., KENTON, OHIO	\$175.00
Fr. 689:	Series 1902 3rd Ch., (\$100) dates. Crisp AU. Ch. #9655. THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA NATIONAL ASSOCIATION, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.	\$250.00
Fr. 695:	Series 1902 Red Seal \$100. Crisp AU/Unc. Ch. #2894. THE CONTINENTAL N.B., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS	\$495.00
Fr. 810:	Series 1918 FRBN \$10, New York. CU Gem, #B1A; Ex-Wade. Perhaps the first note of its type to be issued, as no \$10 notes were issued by the Boston Federal Reserve. Strictly conjecture, and purely academic. An outstanding note, nevertheless	\$850.00
Fr. 824:	Series 1915 FRBN \$20, Chicago. CU. The second ranking rarity within the \$20 notes, surpassed only by the St. Louis \$20. In reality, tougher to locate in Unc. than the St. Louis \$50!	\$600.00
Fr. 1136:	\$5 Calif. Gold Bank Note. First Nat. Gold Bank, San Francisco. CHOICE EX. FINE. Some crispness remaining; vivid, contrasting colors. Notes in this condition are so rare, that the average collector finds it difficult to conceive what better grades look like in this series! Breathtaking overall!	\$1,100.00

Fr. 1162: \$100 Calif. Gold Bank Note. First Nat. Gold Bank, San Francisco. Strictly Fine, with a few repairs. ABOUT 5 OR 6 KNOWN. This may be only the SECOND public offering ever of this mind-boggling bit of currency! Further superlatives from a historical or numismatic standpoint would be redundant P.O.R.

Fr. 1176: Series 1882 \$20 Gold Certificate; small brown seal. As far as we have been able to determine, this is only the second such offering since the legalization of holding gold notes in April, 1964; and the FIRST to be offered in STRICTLY GEM CU condition. If this is not the Grinnell note, then it is only the SECOND CU note of this type known. A rarity of the greatest magnitude, and worthy of the greatest collection P.O.R.

Fr. 1177:	Series 1882 \$20 Gold Cert., large brown seal. Sharp EF/AU, with obverse appearing Unc. Current research to date has uncovered only four or five known, the best in this grade. The Grinnell collection contained an unc. specimen, present whereabouts unknown. A perfect "companion" to 1176	\$1,175.00
Fr. 1178:	Series 1882 \$20 Gold Cert., small red seal. CU gem	\$500.00
Fr. 1180:	Series 1905 \$20 Gold Cert., CU Gem perfection in an example of the rare and popular "Technicolor" note ..	\$1,095.00
Fr. 1193:	Series 1882 \$50 Gold Cert., CU Gem; ex-Philpott	\$650.00

All notes offered subject to prior sale; prices subject to change without notice. New applicants remit by CASHIER'S CHECK only, please. Shipments made by Certified or Insured mail within 48 hours. FIVE-DAY RETURN PRIVILEGE. PLEASE ADD \$2.00 postage and handling on all orders under \$200.00.

M. PERLMUTTER, P. O. BOX 48, WATERTOWN, MASS. 02172

(617) 332-6119, between 3-10 P.M., EST.

(Please see our "Wanted" ad also in this issue.)

OBSOLETE NOTES AND SHEETS

Continued from December Listing

KENTUCKY

10, 5, 5, 5 Frankfort Bank	15.00
3, 3, 1, 1 Do	25.00
5, 5, 5 Farmers Bank of Ky.	25.00
10, 10, 10, 10 Do	25.00
20, 20, 20, 20 Do	35.00
\$1 Northern Bank, Lexington 1861, good	8.00
\$10 Bk. of GeorgeTown, GeorgeTown 1818, unc.	20.00
\$5 Frankfort Bank, unc.	4.00
\$1 Newport Lyceum, 1837, vgd	6.00
\$1 Bk. of Ky., Hopkinsville Br., Louisville 1856, good	8.00
\$10 Bk. of Ashland, Ashland, 1857, fine	50.00
\$20 Farmers Bk. of Ky., 1859, unc.	8.00
\$10 Do, 1860, unc.	7.00

IOWA

1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1 Banking House Baldwin & Dodge, C. Bluffs	75.00
2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2 Do	75.00
\$5 Lyons City 1859, AU	12.50
\$3 Dubuque Central Improvement, 1858, vf-exf	20.00

LOUISIANA

10, 10, 10, 10 Canal Bank Bldg., M	10.00
20, 20, 20, 20 Do, Three Maidens	15.00
20, 20, 20, 20 Do, Angels	15.00
50, 50, 50, 50 Do, Liberty & Justice	20.00
100, 100, 100, 100 Do, Palmetto	25.00
500, 1000 Do	25.00
5, 5, 5 Citizens Bank N.O., Sailor	10.00
5, 5, 5 Do, Bi-Lingual	7.50
10, 10, 10, 10 Do, Dix Notes	50.00
100, 100, 100 Do, Bi-Lingual	15.00
20 (10) State of La., Gen. Beauregard	60.00
5 (10) Do, South striking North Shreveport	60.00
20 (10) Do, Parish Concordia	60.00
1, 1, 2, 2 Do, On back of Partee & Co.	40.00
25¢ (3), 50¢ (3), 1.00 (3) Do, Do	90.00
1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3 Do, On back of Holly Springs	60.00
1, 2, 3 Do, Do, Half Sheet	20.00
2, 2, 1, 1 Do, On back of Texas notes	60.00
\$500 Canal & Banking	12.50
\$100 Canal Bank	12.50
\$5 Bank of La., orange rev., 1862, exf	7.50
\$10 Do, Do, vf	7.50
\$20 Do, Greek on Horseback, exf	12.00
\$50 Do, orange rev., vg-f	9.00
10¢ Town of Opelousas, blue paper, top edge damaged, unc.	9.00
\$1 City of New Orleans, wharf, vgd	7.50
\$100 Do, Municipality, fine tears	10.00
\$100 New Orleans Improvement & Banking, 1838, fine	18.00
\$1 State of La., Ceres Back of Texas notes, exf	4.00
\$2 Do, Do, exf	5.00
\$1 Do, Feb 1862, Bank of Holly Springs, vf	4.00
\$3 Do, Do, exf	6.00
\$5 Do, South striking North, Shreveport, exf	5.00

MAINE

10, 20 New England Bank, Fairmount	30.00
\$5 Washington Co. Bk. Calais, f-vf	4.50
\$1 Hancock Bk., Ellsworth, fine, corner missing	10.00
\$2 same, vgd	15.00
\$1 American Bank Hallowell, vgd	10.00
\$3 Same, vgd	15.00
\$5 Stillwater Canal Bk., Orono, vf	20.00
\$2 Bk. of Westbrook, Westbrook, fine	15.00
\$5 same, fine	15.00

MARYLAND

100, 50, 20, 20 Farmers & Merchants Bank, Baltimore	60.00
10, 10, 5, 5 Hagerstown Bank	25.00
6½ (3), 1, 1, 2 Deer Creek Works	45.00
12½, 25, 50¢ Deer Creek Works, half sheet	25.00
12¢, 25¢, 50, (2) same, full sheet which is splitting on fold	40.00
\$1 American Bank, Baltimore, ships in harbor, f-vf	12.00
6½¢ Baltimore Savings Inst., good	3.50
\$10 Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, unc.	6.00
\$20 same, unc.	6.00
\$5 Greenfield Mills, 1837, unc.	8.00
\$1 Allegany Co. Bk., Cumberland, vgd	3.50
\$2 same, fine 5.00, AU	8.00
\$5 same, unc.	10.00
\$5 same, pink and black, unc.	8.00
\$10 same, vf	8.00
\$3 Greensborough, eagle, stained, vgd	8.00
\$5 Comm Bk. Millington, neptune, fine	7.50
\$10 Susquehanna Bridge & Bank, vgd	7.50
\$1 Hagerstown, Farmers' Millers, good	5.00
\$5 Hagerstown Bank, unc.	7.00
\$10 same, unc.	7.00
\$5 Valley Bank, Hagerstown, five in slate, unc.	5.00
\$5 same, in red, unc.	5.00

\$20 same, unc.	12.50
1, 2, 3, 5 set of four notes, Somerset & Worcester, green, unc.	20.00
\$1 Somerset & Worcester Bk., green, unc.	4.00
\$2 same, green, unc.	6.00
\$5 same, green, unc.	4.00
\$3 same, red and black, vf	7.00
\$5 same, R&B fine, 3.00 AU	5.00
\$5 Clinton Bk. Westernport, train, good	5.00
Check Baltimore 1868, 2¢ rev. stamp, Monument vignette, vf	2.00

MASSACHUSETTS

1, 1, 2, 3 Phoenix Bank, Nantucket	60.00
50¢, 10¢, 05¢, 25¢, 10¢, 05 F. Fletcher, Reading	35.00
5, 10 Holyoke Bk., North Hampton, pink and black	75.00
5, 5, 5, 10 Holyoke Bk., North Hampton, green	95.00
5¢ (3), 10¢ (2), 25¢ (2), 50¢ (2) Parker House, Boston	45.00
10¢ (8), 5¢ (4) Chas. Poinier, Boston	45.00
25¢ (9), 10¢ (10) 5¢ (9) Blake & Alden, Boston	100.00
10¢ (12), 5¢ (10), 25¢ (8), 50¢ (6) Ship Chandlery & David Conwell, Provincetown Bk.	150.00
10¢ (6), 5¢ (7), 25¢ (3), 50¢ (3) same, nice half sheet	75.00
15¢ Younger Hotel, Boston, good	4.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢ Blake and Alden, Boston—3 pes—, unc.	15.00
25¢ D. A. Brayton, Fall River, unc.	5.00
5¢ Essex Bank, Hancock Sewing machine, Haverhill, unc.	10.00
\$5 Fall River Bank, vgd	10.00
\$1 Lynn Mech. Bk., Lynn, fair	2.50
\$10 Hampshire Manuf. Bk., Ware, fine	15.00
\$5 Franklin Bk., Boston, fine	10.00
\$10 same, vf	12.00
\$20 same, exf	8.00
\$3 Chouteau Bank, Boston, good	3.00
\$10 same, red 10, vgd	3.75
\$50 same, exf	17.50
\$3 Manuf. & Mechanics Bk., 1814, good	10.00

MICHIGAN

10, 5, 3, 2 Bank of Chippeway	45.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Farmers & Merchants, St. Joseph	60.00
1, 2, 3, 5 Millers Bank of Washtenaw	35.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Bk. of Washtenaw, Ann Arbor	25.00
5, 5, 5, 10 same	20.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Bk. of Macomb, Mt. Clemons	60.00
5, 5, 5, 10 same	30.00
1, 2, 3, 5 Merchants & Mechanics Bk., Monroe	60.00
5, 5, 5, 10 same	35.00
1, 2, 3, 5 Bank of Allegan	95.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Bank of Battle Creek	90.00
5, 5, 5, 10 Farmers & Mech. Bk., Detroit	75.00
1, 5 Michigan Ins. Bank, Detroit	45.00
5, 5, 5, 5 Peninsular Bk., Detroit	15.00
1, 2, 3, 5 State Bank, Detroit	25.00
1, 1, 3, 5 Tecumseh Bk.	30.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Adrian Ins. Co.	25.00
2, 3, 5, 10 Comm. Bk. Gratiot, completed, left side badly damaged	25.00
1, 3 Bank of Marshall	15.00
\$5 Central Mining, Eagle Harbor, 1866, vf	5.00
\$5 same, 1864, vf-exf	6.50
\$10 same, 1863, exf AU	8.00
\$10 same, 1866, exf-aut	7.00
\$10 same, State Arms, vgd 4.00, exf	8.00
\$10 Detroit Bank, 1806, laminated, vf	17.50
\$1 State Bk., Detroit, unc.	6.50
\$2 same, unc.	7.50
\$5 Detroit Bank, 1806, AU	22.50
\$5 Peninsular Bank, unc.	3.50
\$1 Railroad Bk., Adrian, vgd	4.00
\$5 Same, g-vgd	2.50
\$1 Adrian Ins. Co., vgd 3.00, unc.	5.00
\$2 same, vgd 3.00, unc.	5.00
\$5 Bk. of Pontiac, good	7.50
\$1 Genesee Co. Bk. Flint River, vg-f, corner missing	60.00
\$10 Bk. of Tecumseh, good	75.00
\$5 Bk. of Manchester, vf	5.00
\$10 same, fine	4.00
\$2 same, vf	5.00
\$3 same, vf	8.00
\$1 Bk. of Michigan, Marshall, unc.	6.00
\$3 same, unc.	10.00
\$5 same, unc.	6.00
\$10 same, unc.	7.00
\$3 Bk. of Monroe, mounted on heavy cardboard, vg	10.00
\$5 Merchants & Mechanics Bk. Monroe, Wagons, unc.	5.00
\$10 same, Blacksmith shoeing	8.00
\$1 Bk. of Washtenaw, unc.	7.50
\$2 same, fine 3.50, unc.	5.00
\$5 same, vgd 3.00, unc.	5.00
\$10 same, gd 3.50, unc.	7.00
\$1 Macomb Bk., Mt. Clemons red ONE, vf	6.00
\$2 same, exf	7.00
\$5 same, vgd	5.00
\$2 Bank of Lapeer, mounted on heavy cardboard, fine	15.00
\$10 same, mounted on heavy cardboard	15.00

Wanted collections or nice singles of obsolete notes and sheets—Good to Proof

GORDON HARRIS
101 GORDON PKWY., SYRACUSE, N.Y. 13219

MINNESOTA

1, 1, 2, 5 Dayton Bank, St. Paul	35.00
\$1 Dayton Bank of St. Paul, unc.	7.50
\$2 same, unc.	10.00
\$5 same, unc.	10.00
1, 2, 5 Set of three pieces, unc.	22.50

MISSISSIPPI

25¢ (15) State of Miss.	60.00
50¢ (15) State of Miss.	75.00
25¢ (2), 50¢ (3), 75¢ (4) Columbus Life	45.00
1, 2, 3, 5 State of Miss.	40.00
\$25 Miss. & Alabama R.R., Brandon, 3 females, vf	25.00
\$50 same, Franklin, unc.	12.00
\$100 same, train, unc.	20.00
\$20 Agricultural Bk., Natchez, AU	9.50
\$20 Citizens Bank, Canton, fine	8.00
\$50 same, vf	12.00
\$100 Planters Bk. Natchez, fine	18.00
50¢ Co. of Jefferson, blue, unc.	5.00
25¢ State of Miss., Faith of the State, fine	4.00
\$5 same, red, fine	5.00
\$10 same, 1862, green, unc.	6.00
\$10 same, 1862 red, AU	6.00

NEBRASKA

1, 2, 3, 5 Bank of Florence	35.00
1, 3, 5 City of Omaha	60.00
1, 2, 3, 5 Western Exchange Fire Marine Ins.	25.00
81 Bk. of Florence, Indian Family, unc.	5.00
\$2 same, Indian Brave, unc.	5.00
\$3 same, Feeding Horse, unc.	10.00
\$5 same, Indians & Settlers, unc.	6.00
83 City of Omaha, unc.	15.00
81 Western Exchange, Indian Family, unc.	6.00
82 same, Indian & Horse, unc.	6.00
83 same, Hunting Buffalo, unc.	9.00
85 same, Paddle Steamer, unc.	6.00
83 Bank of Desota, semi-nude running, unc.	18.00
\$1 Bank of Sheboygan, Mechanic, vgd	15.00

NEW HAMPSHIRE

2, 1 Farmington Bank	20.00
5, 10 Piscataqua Exchange, Portsmouth	25.00
20, 100 same	40.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢ State Capitol Bk., Concord	25.00
10¢, 10¢, 10¢, 10¢ same	20.00
10¢ (3), 25¢ (2), 50¢ (3) J. S. Blaisdell, part sheet	30.00
81 Farmington Bank, unc.	7.50
\$2 same, unc.	7.50
81 The Exeter Bank, portrait Webster, Abt. gd	2.00
84 Cheshire Bank, Keene, 1807, left corner missing, gd	15.00
10¢ J. S. Blaisdell, Wentworth, unc.	4.00
50¢ same, unc.	7.50
2¢, 3¢ Concord, strip of 2 unsigned, unc.	7.50
\$1 Pawtuckaway Bank, Epping, g-vgd	17.50
\$2 Concord Bank, 1821, unc.	20.00
\$20 Piscataqua Bank, Portsmouth, unc.	10.00

NEW JERSEY

20, 20, 50, 100 New Hope Delaware Bridge, Lambertville	50.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Morris Co. Bank	50.00
5, 5, 10, 20 Morris Co. Bank	65.00
6, 7, 8, 9 Peoples Bank, Patterson	110.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Hoboken Banking & Grazing	60.00
1, 1, 1, 1 State Bank, New Brunswick	15.00
1, 1, 2, 3 same	25.00
5, 5, 10, 20 same	30.00
50, 50, 100, 500 same	95.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Union Co. Bank, Plainfield	45.00
1, 1, 2, 3 Merchants Bank Trenton—The one dollar notes have the famous Lincoln vignette	150.00
5¢ Mayor and Council, Jersey City, unc.	4.50
10¢ same, vg	2.50
10¢ City of Newark, red, vg-f	3.00
10¢ same, green, fine	3.00
12½¢ Mechanics Hall Asso., vg-f	12.00
\$1 State Bank, New Brunswick, Girl in circle, unc.	4.00
\$1 same, Dogs Head, unc.	5.00
\$20 same, Lib. & Eagle, unc.	7.50
\$1 Merchants Bank, Trenton, Lincoln, Just gd	15.00
\$1 same, fine	30.00
\$1 Washington Banking Co., Hackensack, vgd	12.00
\$5 same, abt gd	4.00
\$5 Morris Canal, 1841, fine	10.00
\$1 Union Co. Bk., Plainfield, unc.	9.00
\$3 same, unc.	22.50
\$5 same, vgd 12.50, unc.	17.50
\$20 same, unc.	27.50

\$50 State Bank, Elizabethtown, Leney Rollinson proof	50.00
\$50 Farmers & Mechanics Bank, Rahway, Rawdon Wright & Co. proof, affixed	50.00
\$20 same, damaged	30.00
\$10 same, affixed	50.00
\$1 State Bank at New Brunswick, Durand Perkins & Co. affixed	50.00
\$2 Bank of New Brunswick, Durand & Perkins Co. proof, affixed	50.00
\$3 Paterson Bank, 1815, fine	25.00
\$5 Paterson Bank, 1815, fine holed 8.00, fine	15.00
\$9 Peoples Bk. of Paterson, unc.	27.50
\$1, 2, 3, 5, 10 State Bk. Trenton, 1820-25, 5 pc. set, exf	50.00
\$1 Commercial Bk., Perth Amboy, gd-vgd	5.00
\$3 Salem & Phil. Banks, Salem, 1829, unc.	20.00

NEW YORK

1, 1, 2, 3 Wayne Co. Bk., Palmyra	75.00
5, 5, 5, 10 same	35.00
5¢ (5), 10¢ (5), 25¢ (6), 50¢ (5) James Knox, Knox's Corners 21 notes full sheet	60.00
5¢ (3), 10¢ (3), 25¢ (4), 50¢ (4) Do, Do, part sheet	35.00
5¢ (5), 10¢ (5), 25¢ (5), 50¢ (3) Geo. Hallock, Bath	40.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢, 50¢, 5 of each, Mohawk Valley Bank	45.00
10¢ (4), 25¢ (8), 50¢ (2) Leroy, part sheet of 14 notes	25.00
10¢ (27) Salem, full sheet	60.00
10¢ (8) Salem, part sheet	17.50
5¢ (3), 10¢ (6), 25¢ (3), 50¢ (3) Lyons Bank, full sheet	60.00
\$100, 50 City Trust & Banking, N.Y.C.	35.00
5¢ City of Albany, gd 1.00, unc.	5.00
10¢ same, gd 1.50, vgd	2.50
25¢ same, vf 4.00, unc.	6.00
50¢ same, gd 3.50, vg-f	5.00
10¢ City of Troy, gd	1.00
5¢ C. F. Maurice, Sing Sing, f-vf	8.00
10¢ same, same, vgd	8.00
50¢ Buffalo City Bank, gd	4.00
5¢ Corp. of Jamestown, fine	4.50
25¢ same, AU	6.00
10¢, 25¢, 50¢ Leroy, set of 3 pes., unc.	10.00
10¢ Lyons, exf	4.00
10¢ Abram Krill, Van Hornes Ville, sample note, unc.	8.00
25¢ same, same, unc.	7.00
5¢ Wooster Shermans Bk., Watertown, purple, fine	7.00
5¢ Corp. of Owego, Bank of Tioga, pink, vgd	3.50
10¢ same, same, green, vgd	4.00
25¢ W. H. Downing, Yatesville, exf	6.00
5¢, 25¢, 50¢ Geo. Hallock, Bath, set 3 pes., unc.	10.00
10¢ Bk. of Salina, Syracuse, gd	4.00
5¢ same, same, vgd	5.00
50¢ same, same, unc.	8.00
10¢ Central City Bank, Syracuse, exf	3.50
3¢ Bk. of Geneva, gd	4.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢ H. J. Messenger, Marathon, each 3.50, set, unc.	10.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢ James Knox, Knox Corners, each 3.50, set, unc.	12.50
5¢, 10¢, 15¢, 20¢, 25¢, 50¢ Farmers Bk. Hudson, set of 6 notes, unc.	35.00
5¢, 25¢ Farmers & Manuf., City of Poughkeepsie, each, vgd	3.50
5¢, 10¢ Hiram Vail, Bank of Pauling, each, abt. gd	2.50
5¢ BK. of Genesee, Batavia, vgd	4.00
10¢, 25¢ same, same, sample notes, each, unc.	8.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢ State of N.Y. Bk., Village of Kingston, each, vgd	3.00
3¢ Redford Glass Co., unc.	7.00
5¢ Do, unc.	5.00
10¢ Do, unc.	5.00
12¢ Do, unc.	60.00
25¢ William Allen, Bank of Fort Edwards, unc.	8.00
5, 10, 25 Farmers Bk. of Attica, Batavia, fine, each	6.00
5¢, 10¢, 25¢ F. M. Wheeler, Hancock, set, vf-f	20.00
10¢, 25¢, 50¢ C. V. B. Barse, Stowell Chamberlain, Olean, f-vf each	5.00
3¢ Chatham Bk., vf	8.00
10¢ Miner & Wellman, Friendship, vgd	6.00
25¢ Do, Do, unc.	10.00
10¢, 25¢ Young Hyson, Brooklyn, each, unc.	2.00
25¢ Goshen, 1815, poor to fair	5.00
3¢ McClure, Utica, good	8.00
3¢ Hurlburt, Utica, fine	5.00
10¢ Thomson Bros., Utica, good	5.00
5¢ Herkimer Co. Bk., Little Falls, two corners torn, unc.	5.00
10¢ Smith & Gilbert, Adams, unc.	8.00
25¢ Do, Do, small stain, unc.	7.00
10, 25 Read, Utica, each, unc.	6.00

TO BE CONTINUED

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The following represents a select offering of **Colorado Nationals** assembled over the past 2½ years, and is the first time many of them have been advertised in the last 5-10 years. This offering represents more towns and notes than have been offered in all coin and paper money publications from all dealers combined in the last six months. Most notes will not be offered again for years to come. Don't hesitate—send your order by airmail today.

COLORADO NATIONALS

Greeley Ch. #4437, FR #653, \$20, VG-F	\$85.00
Trinidad Ch. #2300, FR #671A, \$50, VG-F	175.00
Denver Ch. #7408, FR #650, \$20, F+	95.00
Denver Ch. #12517, FR #609, \$5, G-VG	45.00
Canon City Ch. #8433, FR #626, \$10, VG	160.00
Telluride Ch. #4417, FR #653, \$20, VF	195.00
Durango Ch. #2637, FR #1803-1, \$50, XF	125.00
Florence Ch. #5381, FR #1802-1, \$20, F	100.00
Julesburg Ch. #8205, FR #1802-1, \$20, F (Pinholes)	87.50
Trinidad Ch. #2300, FR #1803-1, \$50, VG	95.00
Colorado Springs Ch. #3913, FR #1800-2, \$5, CU	80.00
Longmont Ch. #11253, FR #1801-1, \$10, Fine	85.00
Salida Ch. #4172, FR #1802-1, \$20, XF+	110.00
Fort Collins Ch. #7837, FR #1801-2, \$10, F-VF	75.00
Pueblo Ch. #1833, FR #1803-1, \$50, Fine	95.00
Pueblo Ch. #2546, FR #1802-2, \$20, F+	85.00
Denver Ch. #1016, FR #1802-1, \$20, G-VG	37.50
Denver Ch. #1651, FR #1800-2, \$5, VG	25.00
Denver Ch. #3269, FR #1802-1, \$20, Fine	39.50
Denver Ch. #7408, FR #1801-1, \$10, VG-F	29.50
Denver Ch. #12517, FR #1800-1, \$5, VG	25.00

WANTED TO BUY—**ALL COLORADO NATIONALS!!**

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Ch. #10698 Serial #2087
Very Rare XF

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Highly desirable name, state, and condition.
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\$20 FR #641 S.F., Calif. Ch. #3555, Fine	\$37.50
\$20 FR #652 S.F., Calif. Ch. #9174, Fine+	37.50
\$5 FR #609 S.F., Calif. Ch. #13044, VG	15.00
\$50 FR #666 Boise, Idaho Ch. #1668, Fine	85.00
Has small part of U-R corner gone. Beautiful purple sigs—Rare denomination.	
\$5 FR #477BB Clinton, Iowa Ch. #2469, VG	30.00
\$10 FR #545 Des Moines, Iowa Ch. #2583, VG-F ..	45.00
\$10 FR #626 K.C., Kansas Ch. #9309, XF	45.00
\$10 FR #577 Cincinnati, Ohio Ch. #2495, Fine	87.50
Rare and desirable Value Back.	
\$20 FR #650 Dennison, Ohio Ch. #6843, VG+	35.00
\$100 FR #698 Baker, Oregon Ch. #2865, XF+	275.00
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\$10 FR #621 Swarthmore, Penn. Ch. #7193, AU ..	95.00
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\$10 FR #626 Hamburg, Penn. Ch. #9028, VG	27.50

\$10 FR #623 Bentleyville, Penn. Ch. #9058, VG ..	45.00
Red seal. Serial #30.	
\$20 FR #650 Ogden, Utah Ch. #7296, Fine	75.00
\$5 FR #600 S.L.C., Utah Ch. #9403, F-VF	75.00

SMALL SIZE NATIONALS

\$20 T-1 Birmingham, Ala. Ch. #3185, Fine	\$39.50
\$10 T-2 S.F., Calif. Ch. #1741, XF	22.50
\$5 T-2 L.A., Calif. Ch. #6617, Fine	12.00
\$5 T-1 L.A., Calif. Ch. #12545, VG	8.00
\$10 T-1 S.F., Calif. Ch. #13044, VF-XF	18.50
\$20 T-1 Washington, D.C. Ch. #5046, VF+	39.50
\$10 T-1 Washington, D.C. Ch. #3425, VG	29.50
\$10 T-2 Honolulu, Hawaii Ch. #5550, VF	110.00
\$10 T-2 Boise, Idaho Ch. #1668, VG	75.00
\$20 T-1 Chicago, Ill. Ch. #4605, Fine	27.50
\$20 T-1 Hutchinson, Ks. Ch. #10765, VF	29.50
\$20 T-2 Topeka, Ks. Ch. #12740, Fine	29.50
\$20 T-2 New Orleans, La. Ch. #13689, AU+	45.00
\$20 T-2 St. Joseph, Mo. Ch. #8021, VF	32.50
Same, VG	24.00
\$20 T-1 Fairbury, Neb. Ch. #2994, VG	32.50
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\$10 T-1 Stanton, Neb. Ch. #7836, G	17.50
\$20 T-1 Stanton, Neb. Ch. #7836, VF	35.00
\$20 T-1 Trenton, N.J. Ch. #1327, VG	29.50
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\$20 T-1 Eugene, Ore. Ch. #3458, F (washed)	49.50
\$5 T-1 Homestead, Penn. Ch. #3829, VG	14.00
\$20 T-1 Ft. Worth, Texas Ch. #3131, Fine	28.50
\$20 T-1 Waco, Texas Ch. #3135, VF-XF	32.50
\$20 T-2 San Antonio, Texas Ch. #6956, VG	29.50
\$20 T-1 S.L.C., Utah Ch. #2059 Ser. #47, VG	45.00
\$10 T-1 Ogden, Utah Ch. #2597, VF	45.00
\$10 T-1 Murray, Utah Ch. #6558, VG	95.00
\$5 T-1 S.L.C., Utah Ch. #9403, VG-F	35.00
\$20 T-1 Everett, Wash. Ch. #4686, CU	69.50
\$20 T-1 Seattle, Wash. Ch. #13230, VG-F	35.00
\$20 T-1 Hinton, W.Va. Ch. #5562, Fine	49.50
\$20 T-1 Milwaukee, Wis. Ch. #5458, VG	24.50
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- \$3000 BANK OF THE UNITED STATES NOTE
- BANK OF THE UNITED STATES PROOF NOTES
- PROOF NOTES FROM: MD., MASS., MICH., N. J., N. Y., OHIO, PA., R. I., WIS.
- \$50 AND \$5000 STATE OF GEORGIA PROOF NOTES
- \$100 KIRTLAND SAFETY SOCIETY NOTE
- CONFEDERATE NOTES: CR-5, 6, 48, 79, 99, 137, 150, 221, 361A
- BANK OF NORTH AMERICA NATIONAL CURRENCY
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653	Yonkers	8516	Mt. Vernon	12940	Tuckahoe
1304	Somers	8586	Hastings	12956	Elmsford
1422	Peekskill	9171	Croton	12992	Ardsley
2074	Yonkers	10525	Tuckahoe	13049	White Plains
2626	Tarrytown	11708	Scarsdale	13239	Yonkers
5026	Mt. Kisco	11747	Mt. Vernon	13319	Yonkers
5271	Mt. Vernon	11951	Pelham	13592	Mamaroneck
5411	Mamaroneck	12515	No. Tarrytown	13882	Yonkers
5662	Rye	12548	New Rochelle	13889	Tuckahoe
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\$5	3rd Ch. Dakota NB of Dickinson, North Dakota. CN W7663. VG, with teller's stamp on reverse	\$ 95
\$10	1929-I Burns NB of Durango, Colorado. CN 9797. Fine, washed	\$ 75
\$20	3rd Ch. FNB of Toronto, South Dakota. CN W6381. VG, perhaps a shade better. Possibly a Mom and Dad bank. Partly legible sigs appear to be Agnes and Jer Fries ..	\$120
\$10	3rd Ch. FNB of Flandreau, South Dakota, CN 5854. VG	\$100
\$20	3rd Ch. Citizens NB of Casper, Wyoming. CN W11683. Fine. Rubber-stamped sigs of Bailey, Burke	\$225
\$20	3rd Ch. FNB in Thermopolis, Wyoming. CN 12638. VG-F	\$250
\$5	FN Gold Bank of San Francisco, California (Friedberg 1136) Good. You can display both sides of this note without apology. Lots of even wear and some pin-holes, but no tears or repairs as with most of these western relics	\$175

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\$20	1906 Nap. Thompson Sigs. VF.	95.00
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\$10	1922 Gold Seal #1173, F	32.50
\$1 & \$2	Nebr. Terr. Brownville City, 1856, F. Pair	85.00
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\$1	1862 Louisiana State UNC	2.50
\$50	1861 Richmond Confed. VG	9.50
\$50	1863 Louisiana, XF	12.50
\$5	1929 Calif. #2491-II-#9174-#9502-#13044 Cire.	9.50
\$10	FR. 628, Boise, Idaho, P. 10083, VG	95.00
\$10	FR. 625, Caldwell #P8225, F	125.00
\$20	FR. 651, Caldwell, Idaho #P8225, VF	150.00
\$10	FR. 617, Caldwell, Idaho #P4090, VF	125.00
	or FR. 628, Caldwell, Idaho #P4090, VF, both	225.00
\$20	FR. 654, Caldwell, Idaho XF	175.00
\$20	FR. 658, Nampa, no sigs., AU	175.00
\$20	FR. 555, Deland, Ill., F.VF	72.50
\$10	FR. 621, Peoria, Red Seal, VF	65.00
\$20	FR. 642, Chicago, #2894, VG	29.50
\$10	FR. 639, Hawaii, #5550 Terr. F	195.00
\$10	FR. 624, Colfax, Ia. #7114, F	29.50
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\$20	FR. 643, Elwood, Ind. #4675, VG	35.00
\$20	FR. 639, Lowell, Mass. #781, GD	29.50
\$20	1929 Olivia #13081 or Stewartville, Minn. #13165, VG	35.00
\$20	Battle Creek, Mich. #7589-1929, VF	29.50
\$10	Billings, Mont. #12407-1, 1929, F	95.00
\$10	Red Lodge, 1929, #9841, two varieties, printing, Pair, VF	295.00
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\$100	Reno, Nev. #8424-E188A, two known?, VF	575.00
\$20	Wahoo, Neb. #2780.E84A, UNC	75.00
\$20	Omaha, no sigs. #2665-#639, F	49.50
\$20	Omaha, #2665, FR. 650, VF	59.50
\$10	Omaha, #2665, FR. 624, VG	22.50
\$10	Portland, Ore. FR. 616, P4514, VG	39.50
\$5	Philadelphia, Pa. #540, FR. 404, F	95.00
\$10	Salt Lake City, Utah, P2059, FR. 628, VG	65.00
\$10	Salt Lake City, Utah, P9403, FR. 626, F	65.00
\$5	Salt Lake City, Utah, P9403, FR. 615, GD	35.00
\$20	Cheyenne, W1800, FR. 653, VG	125.00
\$20	Rock Springs, W3290, FR. 641, F	195.00
\$20	Marinette, Wis. M4137, VF	49.50
\$20	Madison, Wis. #9153, FR. 615, AU	59.50
\$1	1928 "D" S.C. VG \$49.50, F	59.50
\$1	1969, F.R. Series #4,000 Blk End Pairs, Seal	6.50
\$1	1969, F.R. Series Radar Numbers	6.50
\$1	1969, J Series thru "D" last 5-6 nos. match, each	2.00
\$1	F.R. Last nos. mismatched 67-68, XF	27.50
\$5	Legal 1928 & 1928C, Pair, UNC	35.00
\$1	Legal 1928A Consec. Pair, UNC	65.00
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\$50	1929, L.A. error, both Gov. & Pres. words show	59.50
\$10	1934A, African Star & "BA" Pair, XF	97.50
\$1	1957, Both sigs. autographed, "Star" too	49.50
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\$5	#63, U.S. Note 1863, AU	137.50
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\$1	#223, Martha Wash. Silver Cert. VG	19.50
\$1	#236, Eagle Silver Cert. AU	19.50
\$1	#40 Legal 1923, UNC	65.00
\$1	#39 Legal 1917, UNC	19.50
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\$5	#282, Lincoln Porthole, F	47.50
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Would you try to sell your stamp collection to a coin dealer? Don't make the same mistake with your U.S. paper money. We are a full-time dealer specializing exclusively in U.S. paper money. Need we say more?

Aside from needing large size notes and scarcer small notes we also need:

- Large size \$5 & \$10 Federal Reserve Notes in strict new.
- Small size \$5 & \$10 Federal Reserve Bank Notes in strict new.
- Large or small size California National Bank Notes in all grades (no Los Angeles or San Francisco).

THE VAULT
P. O. BOX 2283
PRESCOTT, ARIZ. 86301

SELL HARRY YOUR MISTAKES!

Harry wants to buy currency errors . . . large and small-size notes . . . also interested in buying Nationals.

Harry is selling error notes. Please write for list or specify notes . . . a large selection of error notes available.

HARRY E. JONES
P. O. BOX 42043
CLEVELAND, OHIO 44142

WANTED

TO BUY

WISCONSIN

NATIONAL BANK NOTES
(No Milwaukee notes)

Large Size Notes & 1929 wanted.
Will pay top dollar for UNCUT SHEETS of Wisconsin Currency.

L. J. WATERS
POST OFFICE BOX 1051
MADISON, WISC. 53701

A.N.A.

S.P.M.C. #415

CONFEDERATE CURRENCY

\$50—1861 First Richmond issue, crisp	\$97.50
\$100—1862 Train and cars, crisp	4.95
\$100—1862 Negroes hoeing, crisp	4.95
50c—1864, crisp	3.00
\$1—1864, crisp	6.50
\$2—1864, crisp	6.50
\$5—1864, crisp	2.75
\$10—1864, crisp	2.50
\$20—1864, crisp	3.00
\$50—1864, crisp	3.75
\$100—1864, crisp	4.75
\$500—1864, crisp	23.50

DEDUCT 20% FROM ABOVE PRICES
FOR CIRCULATED NOTES. We want to
buy your broken bank, scrip, proof notes.
Especially need Alabama, Louisiana, Mis-
sissippi.

Byron W. Cook

SPMC, LM A.N.A. No. 689

P. O. BOX 181, JACKSON, MISS. 39205

A FEW SCARCE ITEMS OFFERED BY

LARRY COWART

P. O. BOX 169
PELHAM, GEORGIA 31779

Fr. 387 **The popular Lazy Two note.** The Alton National Bank of Alton, Illinois. This note is a very scarce item with only \$5,450 outstanding. Charter #1428 is on the note. This rare note, grading VG-F, is priced at\$295.00

A pair of **Wamego, Kansas notes.** The small note is a \$10 Type I in Crisp Unc. The large note is Fr. 640—A mishandled Unc. note with three small stains. An interesting pair as they both have the same bold signatures of the cashier and the president, but of course, one is small size and one large. Only \$20,000 outstanding on this scarce bank. The pair for only\$235.00

One uncut sheet of 1929 \$5 notes (6)—The First National Bank of Cassopolis, Michigan. Ch. #1812, nos. A000339-F000339. Clean, nice and scarce—probably a unique sheet on this bank, and only \$20,000 outstanding. There is a small tear on left corner of top note\$295.00

SATISFACTION A MUST!

Member ANA IBRNA SPMC

I also want to buy. Write and let me know what you have to sell before you ship.

NEBRASKA

OBSOLETE CURRENCY

•
I am buying single notes and uncut sheets of Nebraska Obsoletes for my collection.

Also, medals, badges, pins, booklets, etc. of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition.

Describe and Price.

•
LEONARD M. OWEN

SPMC 2044

3602 NORTH 52nd STREET

OMAHA, NEB. 68104

SOUTH CAROLINA OBSOLETE NOTES

\$50.00 Bank of Columbia, 1849, Fine	\$17.00
5.00 Bank of Hamburg, 1860, V. F.	7.00
10.00 Bank of Hamburg, 1858, V. F.	7.00
20.00 Bank of Hamburg, 1859, V. F.	8.50
5.00 Planters Bank, 1856 Red FIVE, V. F.	5.00
5.00 Planters Bank, 1857 Blue FIVE, V. F.	5.00
10.00 State Bank, 1860, X. F.	6.00
5.00 Exchange Bank, 1854, V. F.	5.00
20.00 Exchange Bank, 1854, V. F.	7.00
4.00 Bank of the State of S.C., 1855, V. F.	16.00
5.00 Farmers & Exchange Bank, 1861, Unc.	6.00
10.00 Farmers & Exchange Bank, 1853, V. F.	5.00
5.00 State Bank, 1860, Unc.	6.00
5.00 Merchants Bank, 1859, V. F.	6.00
10.00 Merchants Bank, 1857, V. F.	6.50
20.00 Merchants Bank, 1857, V. F.	7.00
10.00 Commercial Bank of Columbia, 1850, V. F.	6.50
20.00 Commercial Bank of Columbia, 1849, V. F.	7.50
1.00 Bank of the State of S.C., 1863, V. F.	4.50
5.00 State of S. Carolina, 1872, C.1, Unc.	20.00
10.00 State of S. Carolina, 1872, C.2, Unc.	16.00

Notes of most states in stock. Want lists desired for colonial, Continental, obsolete notes and scrip.

RICHARD T. HOOBER

ANA 9302

P. O. Box 196, Newfoundland, Penna. 18445

DAKOTA TERRITORY

cancelled checks, dated 1889
CANTON, DAKOTA. Nice condition. Price \$2.50 each. 5 Different kinds available. We will also trade for other TERRITORY checks (one for one). Can use up to 25 of a kind.

•
DORFMAN COIN & STAMP CO.
109 4th ST.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA 51102
ANA, ASDA, INA

BISHOP HILL COLONY

•
Beautiful, original sheet of \$1, 2, 3, 5 issued through the Western Exchange

Fire & Marine Insurance Co.
Omaha, Nebraska, in 1857.

Unsigned

See February **Numismatist** article on this early Illinois colony.

Price—\$17.50

•
WARREN HENDERSON
P. O. BOX 1358
VENICE, FL 33595

Wanted Pennsylvania National Bank Notes

Large or small, any type, any denomination, or uncut sheets.

Akron	#9364	Leola	#13186
Bainbridge	9264	Lincoln	3198
Blue Ball	8421	Lititz	2452
Brownstown	9026	Lititz	5773
Christiana	2849	Lititz	9422
Christiana	7078	Manheim	912
Columbia	371	Manheim	3635
Columbia	641	Marietta	25
Columbia	3873	Marietta	2710
Denver	6037	Marietta	10707
Elizabethtown	3335	Marietta	14276
Ephrata	2515	Maytown	9461
Ephrata	4923	Millersville	9259
Gap	2864	Mount Joy	667
Intercourse	9216	Mount Joy	1516
Lancaster	333	Mountville	3808
Lancaster	597	New Holland	2530
Lancaster	683	New Holland	8499
Lancaster	2634	Quarryville	3067
Lancaster	3367	Quarryville	8045
Lancaster	3650	Strasburg	42
Lancaster	3987	Strasburg	2700
Landisville	9312	Terre Hill	9316

State price and condition or send for my fair offer.

ELMER E. PIERCE
P. O. BOX 131, EPHRATA, PENNA. 17522
Member ANA 20105

Member SPMC 2579

NATIONALS WANTED

From

KANSAS
NEBRASKA
NORTH CAROLINA

We have serious collectors for the above states in any condition, by charter number, bank title, and type.

Please send us a list of what you have available, listing the Friedberg number, charter number, and condition, along with your asking price.

We are interested in all other choice condition currency. What do you have and how much?

Joe Flynn, Sr. Coin Co., Inc.
BOX 3140-P
KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66103
Phone 913-236-7171

WANTED!

MISSOURI NATIONALS

CH. No. 4057

1st NAT. BANK OF LAMAR

CH. No. 14196

1st NAT. BANK OF LAMAR

Identify by Friedberg, state condition, and firm asking price.

MARTIN HOWARD

SPMC 3033

BOX 11 DALLAS, TX 75221

Check These Nationals!

Fr. #19 XF/AU—bright and crisp	85.00
Fr. #401 Morganfield, Kentucky #2209 VG-F—very rare	190.00
Fr. #467 Kingston, New York #1050 Fine Brown Back	45.00
Fr. #540 Adams, Massachusetts #4562 XF Dated Back	90.00
Fr. #587 Covington, Kentucky #718 AU/CU UNCUT PAIR Dated Back and signed by vice pres.—pair	95.00
Fr. #598 Chattanooga, Tennessee #7848 AU/CU—choice	50.00
Fr. #598 Franklin, New York #282 F/VF—scarce	32.50
Fr. #599 New Berlin, Penna. #7897 AU—very scarce	60.00
Fr. #624 Milton, Massachusetts #684 F/VF—rare	57.50
Fr. #624 Crystal Falls, Michigan #7525 VF/XF	75.00
Fr. #628 Ashland, Kentucky #2010 XF	40.00
Fr. #650 Showhegan, Maine #239 F/VF—all Maine rare	95.00
Fr. #657 McMinnville, Tennessee Fine and very rare	110.00
Fr. #658 Saint Helens, Oregon #11200 Fine—Rare	90.00
Fr. #1186 XF plus—nice gold note for type	70.00
Fr. #1800-2 \$5 Lexington, Kentucky #906 CU	30.00
Fr. #1801-2 \$10 Perth Amboy, New Jersey #5215 Fine	28.00
Fr. #1801-1 \$10 Decherd, Tennessee #7397 VG RARE	50.00
Fr. #1802-1 \$20 New Orleans, La. #3069 AU/CU	45.00
Fr. #1802-2 \$20 New Orleans, La. #13689 CU	55.00
Fr. #1802-2 \$20 Atlanta, Georgia #1559 AU/CU	40.00

I urgently need to buy Nationals and choice type notes; do you have anything for sale? Send your want list—I'll look!

JAMES A. SPARKS, JR.

POST OFFICE BOX 235

ANA, SPMC

SALISBURY, N. C. 28144

FOR SALE

I have for sale an Illinois National Currency collection of 80 large size notes (80 of the 100 county seats in the state).

I prefer to offer this as a total collection at present because of the extensive search and effort done by the current owner in assembling the collection.

The average grade is Fine with a predominance of the notes in the 3rd Charter period, with many 2nd charter, along with one Lazy Two.

The collection is conservatively graded and is priced to sell at \$5350. I welcome your inquiries for further details.

Steven R. Jennings

SPMC LM ANA #648

3311 W. CARTHAGE, FREEPORT, IL 61032

WANTED OKLAHOMA NATIONAL BANK NOTES

Large or small. Below are some of the towns I need for my personal collection. PAYING TOP PRICES. Will also trade.

Newkirk	Custer City	Waukomis
Davis	Texhoma	Hollis
Stillwater	Verden	Madill
Alva	Waurika	Achille
Mangum	Fairview	Colbert
Chelsea	Ponca City	Ringling
Marietta	Heavener	Vian
Yukon	Hydro	Commerce
Wanette	Eldorado	Erick
Mc Cloud	Cordell	Pocasset
Beggs	Stilwell	Tonkawa
Coweta	Sayre	Carnegie
Broken Arrow	Harrah	Idabel
Berwyn	Shattuck	Moore
Stingler	Braman	Wellston
Porter	Pond Creek	Helena
Wetumka	Yale	Depew
Guymon	Geary	Pryor Creek
Maud	Tyrone	Apache
Duncan	Checotah	Blair
Seiling	Kaw City	Coyle
Minco	Marlow	Haskell
Comanche	Bennington	Kingston

Will accept any conditon. Call collect if you have an Oklahoma National Bank Note for sale or trade. Evenings (405) 635-2377

HARRY SCHULTZ

KREMLIN, OKLA. 73753

ANA 38362 SPMC 994

QUESTIONS

Do you need UnCut Sheets of **Cuba, Minnesota, Virginia, Ohio, New York, California, Michigan, Canada, etc.**?

Do you need single PROOF NOTES of **Kentucky, New York, Rhode Island, Pa., Massachusetts, etc.**?

If you can furnish any of the following describe and price at once. I need:

- Cancelled Ten Thousand Dollar Gold Certificates.
- \$50.00 Gold pieces from Poor on up.
- Complete Set of Large \$1.00 Federal Reserve Notes Unc.
- I can use up to FIFTY THOUSAND STOCK CERTIFICATES. Describe and price.
- Any 1823 Large Cents in SILVER.

Can furnish "Coin Collectors Almanac" published in 1946. This book seldom offered any more. \$9.75

From the library of a former coal operator I can furnish some nice technical volumes on coal mining. The books are priced from \$3.00 to \$8.75 each.

No Phone Calls.

Frank F. Sprinkle

P. O. BOX 864
BLUEFIELD, W. VA. 24701

WANTED

DENOMINATIONAL
OR SO-CALLED

"GOOD FOR"
POCKET MIRRORS

Any state wanted—Premium prices paid for Nevada pieces. Nevada National Bank Notes also wanted.

HAL V. DUNN SPMC—ANA—LM
P. O. Box 114, Carson City, Nevada 89701

WANTED TO BUY

★
MILITARY PAYMENT
CERTIFICATES
★

Priced Want Lists solicited.
Collections and singles wanted.

CLARK HUTCHASON

P. O. BOX 1773
BURLINGAME, CA 94010

U.S. CURRENCY FOR SALE!

ALL NOTES ARE CRISP UNCIRCULATED,
unless noted.

\$1	1935A S.C.	\$ 2.50
\$1	1935A S.C. R&S pair	\$125.00
\$1	1935B S.C. *B	\$ 35.00
\$1	1957 S.C.	\$ 2.00
\$1	1957 S.C. *D	\$ 7.00
\$5	1953A S.C.	\$ 9.50
\$2	1953 USN	\$ 5.25
\$2	1953A USN	\$ 5.00
\$2	1953B USN	\$ 4.75
\$2	1953C USN	\$ 4.75
\$5	1934A FRN L*	\$ 40.00
\$20	1934 FRN FA (light seal) VF-XF	\$ 23.00
FR.	#743 \$1 1918 FRBN	\$ 35.00
FR.	#1173 \$10 Gold Certificate	\$ 75.00
FR.	#1800-1 1929 \$5 N.B. note Pittsburgh, Penn. #3874	\$ 26.50
FR.	#1801-1 1929 \$10 N.B. note Toledo, Ohio #91	\$ 22.00

MICHAEL NANNEY
1086 WOODHAVEN DRIVE
BATON ROUGE, LA. 70815



ARIZONA

STATE OR TERRITORIAL
NATIONALS
WANTED

All series, any condition
except
washed or doctored notes.

Highest prices paid
or many trades.

PETER HUNTOON

P. O. Box 81002, Lincoln, Nebraska 68501

WANTED

State of North Carolina
Currency

Issues of
1815-1817-1824

DAVID COX, JR.
720 EDENTON ROAD STREET
HERTFORD, NORTH CAROLINA 27944

I NEED
SOUTH CAROLINA
PAPER MONEY

I WANT TO BUY ALL TYPES OF SOUTH CAROLINA PAPER MONEY FOR MY PERSONAL COLLECTION.

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OBSOLETE BANK NOTES
S.C. NATIONAL BANK NOTES
CITY, TOWN & PRIVATE SCRIP

I HAVE SIMILAR MATERIAL FROM OTHER STATES THAT I WILL TRADE FOR NOTES THAT I NEED. PLEASE WRITE FOR MY DETAILED WANT LIST.

I Also Collect — PROOF NOTES WORLDWIDE
SPECIMEN NOTES
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SPMC #8

ANA #11304

P. O. BOX 858
ANDERSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29621



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FOR CHOICE NOTES SERIES 1861-1923

U.S. LARGE SIZE PAPER MONEY



**Fast Check For Single Notes
Or Complete Collection**

WHETHER IT TOTALS \$10.00, \$10,000 OR \$100,000.00

You may send your duplicates or complete collection by registered mail for best possible offer accompanied by check in full, sent subject to your complete satisfaction. If check is returned your notes will be returned to you PREPAID!

PERHAPS YOU WOULD PREFER TO PLACE YOUR NOTES IN ONE OF DONLON'S MAIL BID SALES. LIBERAL TERMS AND CASH ADVANCES IF YOU REQUEST.



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